

## The Germans Must Pay

Those Germans that we were fighting we desire to be friends with again. But they continue to act in a way that compels us to dislike them. When the armistice was signed they agreed to pay for some of the churches and factories and bridges and houses that they destroyed needlessly in France and Belgium and they agreed to give up a part of their weapons of war, and reduce their army so that they and the other nations would be saved the awful expense of keeping up great military forces just so as to watch one another. They have not carried out these agreements, and the League of Nations is compelling them to do so. Good for the League!

## A Chance to Get Rich

You are receiving more money than you ever did before. You get more for your produce, and more for your day's work. But just because you have more money than usual, you are tempted to spend more! It is true that most things you have to buy cost more. But it is not in proportion. And you can go without some of the expensive things and save money. The fact is that just at this time when part of the world is starving, and when many poor people are having the chance of their lives to lay up money and become independent, there is more money spent than ever for autos and candy and jewelry.

## Parents Can Help Make Better Schools

According to the statistics given by the United States Bureau of Education, forty-four states in the Union have better systems of education than Kentucky. We are only seven states from the bottom of the list. Every Kentuckian should be determined to better this situation.

The last Legislature passed a number of bills which will help to raise our State's educational standing. The State Superintendent of Instruction and the county superintendents and teachers throughout the state are determined to raise the standard. But these men and women will need the cooperation of the parents.

And it is at this point that a word is in place now. One very important thing that the parents can and must do is to see that their children attend school and attend regularly. The law provides for an attendance officer in each county to enforce the attendance laws. It is to be hoped that all parents will assist this officer by seeing to it that their children are in school every day that it is possible for them to be there.

The child cannot reap the benefits of school if he does not attend. And if he attends irregularly, he will become discouraged and dislike school and will not learn much. He will make additional work for the teacher and take her time away from other pupils. Irregular attendance is bad for the pupil, for his classmates and for the teacher. —J. O. L.

## RELIGIOUS BATTLING IN FIVE SECTIONS

CLASHING OF ARMS IS HEARD IN VAST REGION BETWEEN THE BLACK AND DEAD SEAS.

Christians Retaliating After Turk Attacks—Greeks and Armenians Victims of Moslems—Troops Are to Suppress Raids in Bosphorus.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Constantinople.—Prediction of distressed statesmen that the proposed peace treaty with Turkey apportioning the choicest parts of the Turkish Empire among the various European Powers would Balkanize the entire Levant, seemingly has been realized. War exists from the Black Sea to the Dead Sea, the Turks and Arabs being engaged in fighting with the British, French and Greeks in almost countless places. Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Anatolia and Thrace are in religious ferment. Mohammedans are massacring or deporting Greeks and Armenians.

### MICKIE SAYS

OLD PETE WIMPUS SAYS: "DIDJA SEE TH' SWELL AD THAT TRAMP SIGN PAINTER PUT ON TH' SKUNK HOLLOW BRIDGE PER ME?" "N' TH' BOSS, HE SAYS WEARILY, 'BRING VER BRIDGE ROUND TO TH' HOUSE SOME TIME WHEN I AINT TOO BUSY.' 'I'LL GIVE IT TH' ONCE OVER. 'I AINT GOT TIME TO BE CHASIN' ALL OVER TH' COUNTRY READIN' ADS ON BRIDGES 'N' FENCES 'N' COWBARNES!'"



## Wine Flows Freely in Boston



Boston policemen hurling bottles of rare wines and whiskies against the wall of station 16. The liquors, wines and ales were seized in various raids.

## Kentucky News

Frankfort, Ky., July 18.—Lack of funds and Federal regulations are going to confine State highway construction in Kentucky next year to trunk line projects of long standing—the Dixie and Jackson Highways, Ohio River Road, Mayo and Midland Trails and Dixie-Bee Line.

Frankfort, Ky., July 18.—A survey of the minerals of Western Kentucky has been made by Willard R. Jillion, Kentucky Geologist, and complete report of the survey will be published shortly. The survey which started at the Ohio river in Henderson county includes Webster, Union, Hopkins, Caldwell, Livingston and Lyon counties and all of the Purchase District.

Frankfort, Ky., July 18.—Joe Boggs, State Highway Engineer, estimates that the road fund for next year will amount to \$2,750,000, of which \$1,700,000 will be derived from the tax on motor horse power, \$450,000 from the one cent a gallon gasoline tax and \$600,000 from the three cent road tax. These figures show that the motorists of the State will pay \$2,150,000 of the road fund, the remainder being derived from the ad valorem tax.

Three stills and several hundred gallons of illicit liquor were discovered and destroyed in raids conducted last week by prohibition officer and sheriffs in Leslie county, according to report filed with Federal Prohibition Agent Paul Williams Sunday. Big Sizemore, the only man arrested in the raids, is in jail in Whitesburg. Several warrants were issued.

The Wilmore Enterprise came out last week in three sections of eight pages each. The special edition was largely given to the great Bible conference which is to be held there for ten days, beginning Friday, July 23. A goodly number of noted speakers are to be present and the conference promises to be one of the largest in the South. Asbury College has played an important part in providing this conference.

Whitesburg, Ky., July 28.—Announcement has been made here of the organization of a ten million dollar corporation, the Virginia Coal and Coke Company, with offices in New York and Roanoke, Va. It is planned to develop 70,000 acres of coal lands in Letcher, Perry and Pike counties, most of which lies along the L. & N. and C. & O. railroads. Branch lines of road will also take other properties and open it for development.

Mrs. A. H. Morehead, state chairman of the women's forces of the Department of Justice, returned to Lexington Saturday from a trip into the mountain counties of the Eleventh district, covering on her campaign to reduce the high cost of living Bell, Whitley and Harlan counties.

Organization of women's clubs pledged to aid the Department of Justice in the campaign to reduce the high cost of living was completed in Harlan, Corbin, Williamsburg, Middlesboro and Pineville.

## U. S. News

Los Angeles, July 16.—Four severe earthquakes here today threw the city and its suburbs into excitement, indirectly caused injuries to many men, women and children and slightly damaged several buildings, chiefly old ones, but none to a great extent.

Chicago, July 15.—Members of the Committee of Forty-eight, who yesterday bolted the fusion movement of the Farmer-Labor party, tonight, after a day of futile wrangling, adjourned with no arrangements made to put a separate presidential ticket in the field.

Washington, July 19.—Complete agreement on the League of Nations question and unity of the party's cause was declared yesterday by the President and Governor Cox, of Ohio, Democratic presidential candidate, after a conference at the White House.

Marion, O., July 19.—Pressing his fight against the "splendid record" established yesterday between President Wilson and Governor Cox, Senator Harding declared in a statement today that triumph of the Democratic ticket this year would mean "a continuation of the foreign policy which has so grievously disappointed both Europe and America."

Benson, Minn., July 20.—The Rev. O. J. Kvale, of Benson, is disqualified as the Republican candidate for Congress in the seventh Minnesota district and Congressman A. J. Volstead, author of the prohibition enforcement act, is declared to be the duly nominated candidate, in a decision filed here today by District Judge Albert Johnson, who heard the suit contesting Kvale's nomination.

Graham, N. C., July 20.—Quiet was restored here today after state officials had spirited away the three negroes arrested Sunday in connection with the assault of a white woman at her home here. The prisoners were sent to the state penitentiary at Raleigh on a special train after crowds last night had fired on the militia guarding the prison, who returned the fire, killing one man and injuring two others.

Cincinnati, July 20.—The Anti-Saloon League will endorse no Presidential candidate and its meeting in Washington Thursday will simply be confined to perfecting arrangements for a general conference in September, according to Thomas M. Hare, district superintendent. "The league will center its fight on control of Congress," Mr. Hare said. "I believe I am acquainted with the attitude of our members and officials and I know there is no intention of the league endorsing any man for President of the United States."

Chicago, July 20.—Six hundred million dollars was added to the pay envelopes of the nation's two million railroad workers today in the first award handed down by the United States Railway Labor Board. Rejecting the demands of the organization. (Continued on Page Five)

## HARDING SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE A NEW KEYNOTE

Republican Nominee at Notification Ceremonies Discusses Problems Confronting Nation.

"HOLD HERITAGE AMERICAN NATIONALITY UNIMPAIRED"

Advocates Party Responsibility as Distinguished From Dictatorial and Autocratic Personal Rule—In Referring to League of Nations, Says We Do Not Mean to Shun a Single Responsibility of This Republic to World Civilization—Favors Protective Tariff, Merchant Marine, a Small Army, Woman Suffrage and National Budget.

### SALIENT POINTS OF SENATOR HARDING'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

"I pledge fidelity to our country and to God, and accept the nomination of the Republican party for the presidency of the United States."  
"The human element comes first, and I want the employers in industry to understand the aspirations, the convictions, the yearnings of millions of American wage earners."  
"The Constitution contemplates no class and recognizes no group. It broadly includes all the people, with specific recognition for none."  
"We approve collective bargaining."  
"Gross expansion of currency and credits has depreciated the dollar. We will attempt intelligent and courageous deflation."  
"When competition—natural, fair impelling competition—is suppressed, whether by law, compact or conspiracy, we halt the march of progress, silence the voice of aspiration and paralyze the will for achievement."  
"I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as a Republican Congress can pass its declaration for a Republican executive to sign."  
"I can hear the call of conscience an insistent voice for largely reduced armaments throughout the world."  
"Our vision includes more than a chief executive. We believe in a cabinet of highest capacity, equal to the responsibilities which our system contemplates, in whose councils the vice-president, second official of the Republic, shall be asked to participate."  
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Marion, O.—(Special).—Warren G. Harding was officially notified here of his nomination as the Republican candidate for the presidency. His speech of acceptance is, in part, as follows:

Chairman Lodge, members of Notification Committee, ladies and gentlemen: The message which you have formally conveyed brings to me a realization of responsibility which is not underestimated. It is a supreme task to interpret the covenant of a great political party, the activities of which are so woven into the history of this republic, and a very sacred and solemn undertaking to utter the faith and aspirations of the many millions who adhere to that party. The party platform has charted the way, yet, somehow, we have come to expect that interpretation which voices the faith of nominees who must assume specific tasks.

Let me be understood clearly from the very beginning. I believe in party sponsorship in government. I believe



WARREN G. HARDING  
In party government as distinguished (Continued on Page Eight)

## World News

Paris, July 16.—The Russian empress and her children were burned alive, after the execution of Emperor Nicholas at Ekaterinburg, it is alleged in statements attributed to Alexis Dolrovtz, formerly courier to the empress, published here today.

Southampton, July 16.—American Boy Scouts to the number of 350, all of them in a happy mood, landed from the American transport, Pocahontas, this afternoon, to attend the first international conference of scout executives, to be held in London, July 25-30.

Berlin, July 18.—Prince Joachim of Hohenzollern, youngest son of former Emperor William, committed suicide today in Potsdam.

Joachim is believed to have been in financial straits. He recently was divorced.

Chateau Thierry, July 18.—The battlefield at Chateau Thierry, where American troops fell with the French, was consecrated today by the presentation of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre on the town of Chateau Thierry.

London, July 17.—A threat to drive the Turk from Europe, "once and for all," is contained in the Allied reply to the Turkish objections to the peace treaty, made public here today. Such action might follow Turkey's refusal to sign the treaty or her failure to give it effect, the reply states.

Mexico City, July 17.—Provisional President De La Huerta has authorized the formation of a consultation branch of industry and labor for the handling of matters relative to petroleum. Its work will include analysis, adjustment of petroleum controversies and the development of the industry.

Spa, Belgium, July 16.—The German representatives signed the coal protocol drawn up by the Allied representatives at 8:45 o'clock tonight, thereby settling one of the most difficult questions which has come up in the present discussion. Signatures were affixed to the document after a four-hour session at the Villa Frainseuse, one hour of which was spent by the Germans in a cabinet consultation in an adjoining room.

London, July 18.—While Premier Lloyd George is returning from Spa, the French are marching on Damascus; Mesopotamia is in a ferment, the whole Arab race is ripe for a revolt, the Bolsheviks are carrying all before them, are within 200 miles of Warsaw and the strategic position of the Poles is helpless, outflanked on the North and South by Red armies, which stretch in a vast semi-circle, threatening closely the heart of that fatally deluded country.

Cork, July 19.—Two military lorries loaded with soldiers which passed through the streets of Cork at 3 o'clock this morning were attacked by civilians with bombs and blown up. Between 60 and 70 soldiers were injured. The civilians threw 29 bombs.

The city was in a state of terror last night as a result of street fighting which broke out after a bayonetting incident in the street, in which a former soldier was killed. About 10:00 p.m., indiscriminate fighting started in many sections of the city. Casualties reported up to this morning were one dead and 14 wounded.

London, July 19.—The British government today received a note from the Russian Soviet Government, stating that Russia was prepared to agree to an armistice and make peace with Poland.

The Bolsheviks, according to a communique issued at Moscow Sunday, are energetically pursuing the Poles south of Vilna. In the direction of Lida and Baranovich the Bolsheviks said they have reached important points to the eastward of Baranovich.

Youngest Son of Wilhelm Ends Life. Berlin.—Prince Joachim, youngest son of the former Kaiser, shot himself. He was hurried to a hospital, where he died four hours later.



## General College News

Bridgeport, Conn., July 15, 1920.  
Dear "Citizen":

You have been bringing Berea news to the Yocum family in California for many years now, but this summer Mrs. Yocum is in England, having a much-needed rest from ordinary work and a chance to enjoy many scenes of interest.

I am here with Grace Maiden for several weeks and we would both enjoy having The Citizen come here until further notice. Will you please change to address given below and oblige?

H. Louise Yocum,  
235 Hawley Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Miss L. A. Lyon of Oberlin and Newark, N. J., spent a week with Miss F. B. Fessenden.

Leo Gilligan stopped here on his way to Nashville to take a summer course in Peabody Teachers' College.

Prof. John F. Smith will attend the meeting of the Inter-racial Commission at Louisville the latter part of this week.

Miss Bowersox is spending the summer in Lewistown, Pa. She is picking berries and cherries and busy at other manual work and is enjoying it very much.

H. E. Taylor was in Louisville on business last Saturday and remained over Sunday. Sunday morning he addressed the Men's Bible Class at the First Baptist Church. More than 300 men were present.

The College has ordered the cement for the construction of the big dam in Pig Hollow, which is to enlarge the water system. The work of excavation is being pushed forward there.

## 1,362,872 FRENCH KILLED

Final Figures Given on Tricolor's Total Dead in the Great European War.

Paris.—Final official statistics of the ministry of war fixes the total number of French soldiers killed during the great war at 1,362,872. Of this number the details of the fate of 361,854 are unknown.

Reduction of military service to less than two years is impossible at the present time, said M. Lefevre, minister of war, while explaining the main points of the projected reorganization of the army to the military committee of the chamber of deputies.

Use of French troops in the orient was discussed by the minister, who declared that forces now in the near east numbered 70,000 men, most of the organizations there being colonial regiments.

## Must Wed to Get Wealth.

Valparaiso, Ind.—By the terms of the will of Edgar D. Crumpacker his son, Owen L. Crumpacker, a local attorney of this city, is to receive \$500 additional, providing he marries. The younger Crumpacker also will receive a large law library which belonged to his father, who was for years representative in congress from the Tenth Indiana district. He left a large estate, of which a large part consists of land bordering along Lake Michigan, in close proximity to the steel mills of Gary. The local attorney is a bachelor.

## The Wonders of America

By T. T. MAXEY

### MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

"THE mountain that was God," wrote John D. Williams. "Mount Big Snow," said the Indian. At any rate, the most wonderful mountain in the United States—its hoary-headed peak piercing the blue sky to a height of almost three miles, while its base covers a hundred square miles of territory. Its isolation, standing alone as it does instead of in a range, makes its mightiness all the more impressive.

Uncle Sam created a national park around it and thus preserved it as one of our greatest sights, so we can all go and see it and wonder for ourselves.

Like all volcanoes, Rainier built up its cone from the material thrown out from its interior. But a terrific explosion destroyed its conical top and greatly reduced its height. It has not been in eruption for nearly 50 years, though steam jets sometimes melt the snow at its summit and hot springs flow from its base.

Twenty-eight glaciers, born from the snow which covers the mountain, radiate from its peak and form one of the largest known glacial systems. From these great ice fields there naturally lead off numerous streams and rivers which find their way, through beautiful canyons, to the lower altitudes. Below the glaciers, in an open space which circles the mountain, grow millions of gorgeous wild flowers, presenting a beautiful spectacle as well as a marvelous contrast to the snow above. Below the flowers are dense and immense forests of fir, spruce and cedar.

## Berea College Summer School

Second Half Term, July 16 to August 19

Berea College has established a Summer School to meet a distinct and growing need in the Southern Mountains. It gives a program of courses for teachers of high schools and graded schools, returning soldiers and sailors, students who wish to get college entrance credits or credits toward college degrees, and others seeking general information. The work is arranged to accommodate those who wish to come for either a half or a whole term. Each half term is five weeks, and since the first half is well started, students desiring to make some credit and do five weeks of specializing should enter the second half term, which begins July 16th.

Courses for College Credit  
Courses for College Entrance  
Courses for High School Teachers  
Courses for Elementary Teachers

Foundation School work for those over fifteen years of age who have not finished the grades.

### Courses for the Farm Boy and Girl

(The second half of the Summer Term falls between the "laying by" of the crops and fall gathering.)

Subjects from which to elect courses:  
Agriculture, Arithmetic, Biology, Chemistry, Commerce, Drawing, Education, English, French, Games, Geography, German, History, Home Science, Latin, Mathematics, Music, Physics, Psychology, Stenography, Weaving.

Courses leading to Teachers Certificates:

Normal School Elementary Certificate  
Normal School Intermediate Certificate  
Special High School Certificate

### SPECIAL FEATURES

A number of scientific and popular lectures, musical events, and motion picture entertainments will be given free of charge. There will also be excursions to nearby points of historical and scenic interest. All the resources of the entire institution will be at the disposal of the Summer School.

### EXPENSES

	Five Weeks
Incidental Fee .....	\$ 7.50
Room Rent .....	5.00
Table Board, women .....	12.50

Total for Women .....

Table Board, men .....

Total for Men .....

No rebates are allowed to students who withdraw before the close of the period for which payment has been made.

A deposit of four dollars (\$4.00) is required of all students upon entrance. This is refunded when the student leaves, provided library books, keys, etc., are returned in good order.

### Special Fees

	Five Weeks
Business Courses .....	\$2.50
Cabinet Organ, two 20 minute lessons per week .....	1.25
Voice, Piano, or Violin, two 20 minute lessons per week .....	3.75
Use of Piano, one hour per day .....	1.25
Use of Organ, one hour per day .....	.50
Use of Music Library .....	.50
Class Work in Harmony .....	1.50

For bulletin giving complete announcement of courses and expenses, write to

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Secy., Berea, Ky.

## Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

### Class of 1906

Ernst, Claude B., B.S. Thompson, O. Agriculture in U. of Wis. Address, Thompson, O.  
Jones, Winifred C., B.L. Columbus, O. Teacher. Address, 1152 Grandview Ave., Columbus, O.  
Livengood, Margaret Wesley, B.L. Ravenna, O. Teacher. Married Clarence Phelps Residence, 1525 Laguna St., Santa Barbara, Cal.

### Class of 1907

Gerdes, John, B.L. Brooklyn, N. Y. L.L.B., N. Y. City U. Lawyer. Residence, 41 Park Row, New York City.  
Kinnard, Harry B., A.B. Wallace-ton, Ky. Traveling Salesman. Residence, Des Moines, Ia.  
Young, James R., B.L. Sharon, Pa. A.B. from Leland Stanford U. Teacher in Arizona, Professor of Education, U. of Nevada. Address, Reno, Nevada.

### Class of 1908

Clark, Francis O., B.S. Wisconsin. Instructor and Professor in Berea Agricultural Dept. Dean of Vocational School. Address, Berea, Ky.  
Clark, Howard H., B.L. Wisconsin. Student Leland Stanford U. Brick Mason, Architect. Address, 127 S. Prospect St., Kent, Ohio.  
Eastman, Leroy L. Ottawa, O. Law Student at Yale. Lawyer. Address, Toledo, O.  
Fellmy, Hubert H., B.L. Farney, Texas. Address, Oroville, Wash.  
Fulkerson, Charles M., B.L. Pennsylvania. A.B. Leland Stanford U. Teacher. Address, Lincoln, Cal.  
Hoffman, Rolla E., B.S. Leipsic, O. M.D. Western Reserve. Medical Missionary to Persia. Address, Meshed, E. Persia.  
Kelly, Simon C., B.L. Everts, Ky. Teacher. Address, Missoula, Mont.  
Prentiss, Paul T. (See Class 1905. A.B. in absentia).  
Faville, Esther, D., B.S. Norfolk, Va. (Married Vernon Wheel-don). Teacher. Address, Hampton, Va.  
Hays, Bessie M., B.L. Speedwell,

Ky. Bank Bookkeeper in Ala. Married Mr. Odell. Address, Spencerport, N. Y.  
Hays, Grace A., B.S. Dreyfus, Ky. Married Chas. M. Fulkerson. Address, Lincoln, Cal.

Y. M. C. A., Detroit, Mich.  
July 7, 1920.

My dear Vaughn:

I have your kind letter of June 26, with regard to various proposals connected with the Alumni. As you know, I have always been intensely interested in anything which would relate the graduates of Berea College more closely to the institution which has figured so largely in their lives. I believe that the Alumni constitute the greatest untapped resource of Berea. Any movement which will commence to utilize this latent power will, I am confident, receive the unflinching cooperation of each graduate.

Is there any reason why this coming year should not see the organization of a number of Berea Clubs or district groups? There are alumni in Chicago, Detroit, Washington, New York and Nashville, who could easily organize, provide a simple plan of organization was drawn up in Berea and sent out to certain representatives in each of these cities, to standardize these groups and bring into action the best experience of the past. We all know of the permanency of the Cleveland Association. From their experience and from the combined wisdom of those in Berea who constitute the "Home Office," a plan for organization and promotion may be prepared which will stand the test of time. We in centers away from Berea await the word.

It is customary to think of the value of the Alumni in terms of finances, of the money they may personally contribute to the cause. Undoubtedly Berea should be strengthened in this manner. But is there not perhaps a larger contribution which graduates may make in lining up new and influential friends for the College, men and women who have no scholastic connection with the school? Anyone of the Alumni

has made personal friends who are either wealthy or influential, or both, whose powers may be turned right into Berea's channels. It should be a function of each graduate to enlist donors and workers for Berea, men who will give large sums, visit the work, become closely connected with the work perhaps. As an illustration, pardon the personal reference, as a student I brought Dr. Weatherford to Berea for the first time, when he was entirely unknown by the President and Trustees. He is now an honored co-worker.

A word as to the local situation. Detroit has grown rapidly but not abnormally; there is no mushroom growth, but the enlargement of a splendid city. The Detroit Institute of Technology is the metropolitan educational work of the Y. M. C. A., which last year enrolled over three thousand students in its various departments. As Director of its Secondary Department, I have found my place of usefulness coordinating the various branches of secondary education, day and night schools.

Cordially yours

Waldo B. Davison

Livingston Hall,  
Columbia University,  
New York City  
July 1, 1920.

Mr. Marshall E. Vaughn,

Berea, Kentucky.

My dear Sir:

I take pleasure in acknowledging your kind letter of June 26, and in noticing the interest you are taking in endeavoring to keep touch with the members of the growing family of Berea's graduates.

Like you, I believe that the family relationship should not be ignored, as each member goes his separate way from his Alma Mater, to face the duties of the larger life before him, larger indeed, no matter what he undertakes, for the instruction he has received and assimilated, for the aspirations and ideals he has felt kindle within him, under an inspiring environment and for the helpful associations and friendships he has formed—all of which have multiplied his capacity for usefulness and service and for wholesome social enjoyments.

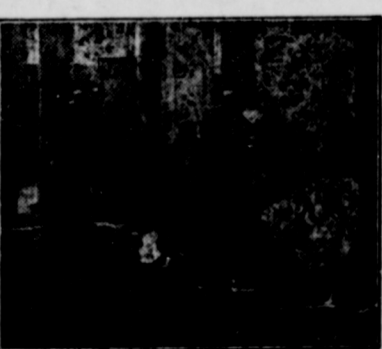
I shall be glad to send you, from time to time, some contribution, if desired, as a sign of life and co-operative interest in the welfare of Berea.

Wishing you all joy and success

I remain Yours sincerely,

E. O. Menzi.

## Navy Blacksmith Shop.



The village blacksmith shop under the spreading chestnut tree is for rent. The smithy has gone to sea to learn some new tricks of the trade in the U. S. Navy schools.

Blacksmithing is now a highly specialized trade in iron working. Once a man masters it he is sure of a good living for life, either in or out of the service.

A real interest in one's work is as necessary in the Navy schools as in others, but Jack is paid to learn and is sure of his job as long as he wants it, providing he is in earnest.

The above photo shows a couple of anvils doing a big business at a Navy Artificer School.

## The Mascot of the Pacific Fleet.



The proudest member of the Navy with the Pacific Fleet is "Mick," Admiral Rodman's spaniel. From the tip of his tail to the tip of his nose "Mick" is a real sailor. The roughest seas come the better he likes it. "Mick" stuck his head through a life ring, at the photographer's suggestion, and is giving an imitation of a true patriot looking for an argument. Every man on the New Mexico is "Mick's" pal.

# INDIAN RUINS of OAXACA



Sculpture at Monte Alban, Oaxaca.

IN HUNDREDS of places throughout the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, are to be found what they call "Pueblos Viejos" (old villages), some close to the site of the new villages and others in the wild country, far away from all habitations. In these ruins traces can be seen of houses, temples, fortresses and tombs. In some places graves only are seen to mark the place of a former civilization, and these consist of mounds, some of which are built to a considerable height, writes a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor.

Among the ruins well known on account of their state of preservation and importance can be mentioned the ruins of Mitla, those at Monte Alban, at Guadalupe and at Achiutla.

The famous ruins of Mitla are the best preserved on account of the dry climate of the country in which they are situated. They are among the most elaborately ornamented ruins in Mexico, and on the walls are found about fifteen different designs made with mosaics known as grecques. The figures are all geometrical and are found mostly in panels on both inside and outside of the walls of the rooms.

### Features of Mitla Ruins.

The original name of these ruins was Lyoban, and they were later on called by the Mexicans "Mictlan" which means "the place of the dead." The place is now in the center of the Zapotec country, and the Zapotec language is spoken by the inhabitants of the village close to the ruins. One of the chambers contains six huge monoliths, each being about 12 feet high and 7 feet in circumference, which have no carvings. The most beautiful room is known as the Hall of Mosaics. Its four sides are covered with designs. Paintings were found on some of the walls, but these have mostly disappeared. Close to the ruins a pyramidal mound is to be seen and about two miles distant is a fort of great interest.

The grecques or arabesques found at Mitla give it a distinctive character, and in no other part of the republic are there any ruins like them. When the Spaniards conquered Mexico, Mitla was still an important place.

The ruins of Monte Alban are situated on the outskirts of the city of Oaxaca and seem to belong to a much older civilization than those of Mitla. In fact, Monte Alban was in ruins when Mitla was at its height of prosperity. The ruins cover an area of about two miles in length by a third of a mile in width. On every side are remains of temples, foundations, terraces, walls, and graves, but these places have not been explored and are covered with debris. Some fine stones with carvings are still standing and many have been removed to the National Museum of Mexico City. The sculptures indicate that the Maya civilization must have extended to this part of the country.

### Fort at Guadalupe.

The ruins of Guadalupe on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec show the existence of a big fort which was used in the battles between the Mexicans and the Zapotecs. This fort was built on the top of a mountain, and contains two pyramids of stones, having stairways leading up to the tops. Remains of temples, chambers, trenches, and terraces can also be distinguished.

The ruins at Achiutla consist of courts, walls, mounds, and terraces. Achiutla was the sacred city of the great Mixtec nation, their country being called Mixtecapam before the Spaniards arrived in Mexico. An extraordinary number of pieces of pottery is found everywhere in this village, which is still inhabited by the Mixtec Indians, or Mixtecos.

In the graves that have been opened in these different ruins have been found a great variety of stone and clay idols, ornaments made of gold, copper, jade, shell, obsidian, and stone. Beautiful specimens of painted pottery have also been found, and some of the finest samples of Mexican ceramic art come from the tombs of Oaxaca.

The Indian tribes inhabiting the state of Oaxaca are the Zapotecs, Mixtecs, Mijes, Cuicatecs, Mazatecs, Mixtecos, Amusgos, Triques, Chatinos, Chinantecs, Huaves, Zoques and Chontales. Of these the Zapotecs and Mixtecs were the most important and they resisted the Spaniards long after the rest of the country had been conquered. The Huaves, Amusgos and

Triques have nearly all disappeared.

### Each Tribe Has Its Dress.

The Indians still use, in their native villages, a peculiar dress in each tribe, the most picturesque being that worn by the Tehuantepec (Zapotec) women. The Mazatec and Chinantec dresses are made with elaborate designs in red. The Indians weave their own cloth and use vegetable dyes and cochineal for coloring. In the mountain villages they still observe many of their ancient customs and they are very superstitious. The Mije Indians belong to one of the wildest tribes found in Mexico and few people enter their rugged country.

When the Spaniards came to Mexico the Zapotecs had their own government; Zaachila was their capital and Cosiojeza their king. They had been at war with the Mexicans for many years, and with the aid of the Mixtecs had been able to resist the invasion of the Mexicans.

The conquest of these tribes was mostly due to the influence of the Spanish monks, who went to the most remote parts of the country and lived with the Indians many years, learned their language and preached the Gospel to them.

On market days and feast days in the city of Oaxaca many types of Indians can still be seen, with their own peculiar dresses, and many of them speak nothing but the language of their own tribes. In few parts of the republic can so many different types be seen together.

## PETS THAT SAVED PROPERTY

Instances of Robbers Captured Through the Efforts of Small Dog, Monkey, and Parrot.

A Parisian was recently attacked in a lonely street by an apache who was armed with a revolver. The villain fired once and missed, but ere he could fire again the citizen's terrier had him by the ear. The apache, shrieking with pain, dropped the gun, and the Parisian managed to secure him, according to London Ansvers.

Recently, in the same city, a burglar entered the flat of a wealthy man, who had a pet monkey named Ernest. The burglar made up a valuable parcel while the monkey hid in a corner.

Suddenly the monkey began to pelt the burglar with cups, plates, saucers, ash-trays and inkstand, in fact, with everything portable in its reach. The man made a dash for the beast with a heavy cane, but the monkey was much too quick for him and mounted to a high shelf.

Climbing on a chair, the man was going to strike the monkey, when it flew at his face and man and monkey crashed to the floor. This roused the rest of the flat dwellers, who quickly secured the disturber of their peace, and now Ernest is the pet of the mansion.

Quite recently a mansion in Surrey was raided and the burglars were having quite a walk-over, as they thought. But presently the parrot woke up and began to make a few choice observations in such a loud and familiar tone that the robbers thought discretion the better part of valor and were decamping when caught.

### Wemyss of Wemyss Castle.

Wemyss castle, mentioned in a will case in the Scottish courts, includes in its modern structure parts of a thirteenth century building. Near by it is the ruin of Macduff's castle, a fifteenth-century erection. In spite of tradition, the latter has nothing to do with the MacDuff of immortal memory, nor can the family of Wemyss claim kin with that great thane. But the family does trace back on the same spot through seven generations, a pedigree vouched for by Sir William Fraser as one of the longest and purest in Scotland. A Wemyss of Wemyss castle entertained Edward I before Robert the Bruce won his victories; another, later, Mary, Queen of Scots, who to her ruin met Darnley under his roof.

### Why, of Course.

Wife (sadly)—You don't love me any more.  
Husband—Most certainly I do.  
She—Then why do you rush off to the club?  
He—My dear, absence makes the heart grow fonder, you know.



# The MAN NOBODY KNEW

## HOLWORTHY HALL.



### SYNOPSIS.

**CHAPTER I.**—In a base hospital at Neuilly, France, his face disfigured beyond recognition, an American soldier serving in the French army attracts attention by his deep despondency. Asked by the surgeons for a photograph to guide them in making over his face, he offers in derision a picture of the Saviour, bidding them take that as a model. They do so, making a remarkable likeness.

**CHAPTER II.**—Invalided home, on the boat he meets Martin Harmon, New York broker, who is attracted by his remarkable features. The ex-soldier gives his name as "Henry Hilliard," and his home as Syracuse, New York. He left there under a cloud, and is embittered against his former fellow townsmen. Harmon makes him a proposition to sell mining stocks in Syracuse, concealing his identity. He accepts it, seeing in it a chance to make good and prove he has been underestimated.

**CHAPTER III.**—In Syracuse "Hilliard" (in reality Richard Morgan) is accepted as a stranger. He visits James Cullen, a former employer, relating a story of the death of Richard Morgan, and is surprised at the regret shown by Cullen and his youthful daughter Angela. While at the Cullen home Carol Durant, Morgan's former fiancée, makes a call.

**CHAPTER IV.**—Hilliard repeats to Carol his story of Morgan's death and is deeply moved by the evidence of her deep feeling for the supposed dead man. He resolves, however, to continue the deception.

**CHAPTER V.**—Next day Hilliard gathers from Angela that Carol had always loved Dick Morgan, and while delivering to her a letter supposedly from her former fiancée realizes that his affection is unchanged. His welcome by Doctor Durant, Carol's father, also shakes his resolution to continue the deception, but he conquers it.

**CHAPTER VI.**—In Syracuse Hilliard is looked upon as a capitalist and mining expert, and in that capacity, in pursuance of his object, interests Cullen in the possibility of wealth in mining properties. The Cullens and Hilliard go to the Durant home for dinner.

**CHAPTER VII.**—Observations at the Durants convince Hilliard that the doctor and his daughter had always been his true friends, and his love for Carol becomes stronger. He realizes he has a dangerous rival in Jack Armstrong, also very much in love with Carol, and the two men tacitly agree to fight it out fairly.

**CHAPTER VIII.**—Despite his success in interesting capitalists of Syracuse in his mining venture (which he believes to be a sound proposition) Hilliard regrets having placed himself in such a false position, but in justice to Harmon feels he must go on. He makes confession to Carol of his love for her, and she admits the possibility of his affection being returned in time.

Harmon laughed noisily. "Oh, that shaft! Don't you think it's a little early to begin on that? Say, about ninety thousand dollars too early?"

As Hilliard sat gazing at him in profound bewilderment a waiter slid up alongside him and coughed for his attention.

"Gentlemen wants to speak to you outside, Mr. Hilliard. In the lobby. Says it's important."

"Oh!" Hilliard drew the back of his hand across his forehead. "Tell him I'll come right out. Will you excuse me a moment, Mr. Harmon?"

"Sure! Go ahead." The promoter sat back comfortably and gave him a wave of dismissal. Hilliard, his pupils narrowing, went out to the doorway. A pace or two distant one of the vice presidents of the Trust and Deposit company—a friend of Cullen's and a very good man to know—was loitering restively.

"Hello, Hilliard," he said, wrinkling his forehead. "How are you? Look here, it's none of my business, of course, but I couldn't help wondering how much you know about that chap you're sitting with. Don't be offended; it's a friendly question. Simply my interest in you as one of our clients."

"Why, I know a good deal about him."

The banker continued solemnly: "You probably know a lot more about him than I do, then, but just the same, I wanted to make sure. That's all." He turned, but Hilliard stopped him.

"Well, what do you know about him?"

"Before I answer that—is he a friend of yours? The question was too blunt to be diplomatic, and too suggestive to be disregarded."

"Not exactly that; he's a rather good acquaintance, though. In a business way only—what he is socially I don't know, and I don't think I much care."

"So you don't need any advice about his business connections?"

"Why, I think not." He was nettled by the banker's manner.

"The only thing about it," said the vice president, nettled in his turn by Hilliard's brevity, "is that if you'd said you didn't know him very well, I'd have offered you some suggestions. I'd have expected you to thank me—I really would. Under the circumstances, I can't very well go any fur-



"But Wait a Minute!"

ther than this. Sorry I interrupted you."

"No, but wait a minute! I—" The vice president's refusal was firm and definite.

"I can't say another word. Not another one. If you know him, that's sufficient." And he strode away across the lobby, leaving Hilliard dumfounded.

Mr. Harmon, smiling broadly, half arose from his chair as the masquerader came slowly back to the table and sat down hard.

"Well," he said. "More business?" Hilliard shook his head.

"On the contrary," his voice had in it a curious dullness which the broker was quick to catch.

"No bad news, I hope?"

"I'm not sure. Let's go on discussing the mine."

"Not much else to discuss, is there? It's the same old mine." He looked intently at Hilliard. "What's got into you, anyway, in the last couple of minutes? You've lost all your pep. You look as though you've seen a ghost."

"Maybe I have," said Hilliard, with a short laugh. "Well?"

Hilliard regarded him with an odd intermingling of respect and alarm. The respect was a holdover from the past—from the early impression he had formed from Harmon's resplendent offices in New York, and Harmon's contempt for money. He had considered his employer, at worst, a weak-principled vendor of legitimate securities.

"Mr. Harmon," Hilliard said reluctantly. "I'm in a mighty awkward position. . . . We can't afford to let anything spoil this campaign, can we?"

"Not if we can very well help it. What's bothering you?"

"For over ten weeks now, I've been building up a reputation—you know what I've been doing; you know how much depends on it. Your name hasn't been mentioned once; I've been selling this thing on my own personality—holding myself out as the principal. Well, the man who called me outside just now—and he's one of the solid banking crowd up here—he spoke of you as though he knew you. In fact—to be perfectly frank—he called me out there to ask me about you. Now, I don't know what dealings you've ever had with him, or with anyone else up here, but it struck me that if there is anything between you and Syracuse, or any of its fairly big men, perhaps it would be better if I knew it. You see, this thing I'm selling is so darned personal."

"Who was he?" Harmon's voice rasped.

"Embree—of the Trust and Deposit company."

"Oh, yes," Harmon smoked reflectively. "Yes, we know each other. What did he have to say?"

"It wasn't so much what he said as the way he said it. I suppose you've had some disagreement with these people?"

"Some disagreement," admitted Harmon, grinning. "These up-state farmers and I love each other like a couple of strange bedfellows. Still—"

"If it isn't objectionable to you," said Hilliard, hesitating, "I'd rather like to know a bit about it, Mr. Harmon. The subject might come up later. It's almost sure to, now that Embree's seen you and spoken to me about you. And if you've had any quarrel with this crowd, even if it wasn't your fault, and if it came out that I'm working for you, and there was any talk about it, you can see how I'd have to be on the defensive."

So if you could just give me a faint idea—"

"Plain English is a lot better than a faint idea," said Harmon carelessly. "I floated some steel bonds up here once. Prettiest bonds you ever saw in your life, too."

"Oh! And they didn't turn out well?"

"Not exactly. The company was too much like Silverbow, I guess—all float and no lode."

For a moment, Hilliard thought that he hadn't heard aright.

"What was that you said?" he mangled.

Harmon reiterated it. "Too much Silverbow. Only they pumped the water out of it sooner than we will. That was five years ago."

At first, Hilliard was untouched by the shock; the force of it seemed to pass over him entirely; then all at once, as he was caught by the drift of it, his hands began to tremble violently; and his palms were clammy with sweat. His stomach seemed to drop out of him, and he was nauseated by the tremendous purport of his employer's cynicism.

"Mr. Harmon!" he panted, under his breath. "Mr. Harmon!"

The New Yorker looked at him in genuine surprise.

"What's the matter, Hilliard? You look sick! Or . . . d—n it, man, if that's another one of your bluffs, you're wasting your time. You haven't worked up such a holy disposition you believe in this mine, have you?" He moved uneasily. "I wish you'd wipe that pious expression off your face—or is it glued on?"

"Hilliard's voice shook uncontrollably."

"This . . . this mine!" he stammered. "You told me—"

"I'll stand by everything I've ever told you, Hilliard. I'll prove it. It's an area of mineralized schist with disseminated copper values. And we've got over a hundred acres of it. And part of the shaft, too!" He laughed noiselessly. "Of course, altogether there's about five hundred square miles of that same sort of land in the same state, but what's the odds as long as you're happy? Tell me you aren't wise? Rot! Why, you know all about it when we were on the boat!"

Hilliard's muscles were working in hysterical jumps, and his face was distorted.

"You . . . y—you're saying . . . y—you're saying I've been selling . . . s-selling to my friends a piece of d—n worthless property? Are you?"

"Shut up!" The big man was dominant, ugly. "Understand me? You keep your mouth shut if you know what's good for you! Didn't you come up here to get square with your 'friends'? Your friends!" His accent was superlatively contemptuous. "You knew it wasn't a producing mine, didn't you?"

"You told me it was a wonderful prospect! I knew it was a long shot, but I thought there was some value there . . . a lot of it . . . and you said the shaft . . . you always said the shaft was—"

Harmon reached for another cigarette; there was undisguised perplexity on his face.

"Son, if you aren't a mighty good actor, you're . . . are you going to claim you didn't know what this mine is? After all that whining and squealing of yours about your getting even? Then what in thunder did you want to come back here for?"

"To make some money—to get some fun out of it. I wanted to make fools of people; I didn't want to swindle anybody! I thought I was giving 'em something for their money! I—"

Harmon lit his cigarette, none too complacently.

"The funny part about it," he said slowly, "is that I don't honestly believe you're bluffing. . . . But you knew it was only a prospect."

"But I thought it was a good prospect! Never mind—!" He made as though to rise. "You've said enough. I'm through with you!"

The big man's jaw thrust out beligerently, and he caught Hilliard by the arm.

"Now, stop right there! Sit down! Sit down! Maybe you thought it was a good prospect and maybe you didn't, but you're not through with me yet—not until I say so. Don't you make any mistakes like that, my boy. Don't you go off half-shot—not yet! Remember our contract? Ever heard of promoter's liability? I'd certainly hate to see you get into trouble, but if you've made any wild statements about material facts—"

Hilliard was straining half across the table.

"You told me the ore was there! And I thought the worst that could happen would be to tie up this money for a few years—that's why a prospect's so hard to sell! I knew darned well it wasn't any whirlwind right now, but I did think they'd . . . they'd at least make something good out of it . . . eventually . . . even if it—"

"Ah!" said Harmon, sneering, "but you had every opportunity to learn the facts—every opportunity. It's not my fault if you went off half-cocked. I don't know what you've represented to your gang up here. I'm not responsible. All I know is that you've collected sixty-two thousand dollars, and turned it over to me, and I'm to give you stock for it, and pay you a rebate in cash. Maybe you call it a commission . . . it's a rebate! Read the contract. Read it carefully, while you're about it. Take it to a lawyer; I don't care. Any lawyer you like. If you've gone beyond the facts I'm mighty sorry for you, but I don't see

how it affects me any. Do you?"

Hilliard had slumped wretchedly into his chair; his thoughts were running aimlessly about the grim axis of his chicanery.

"And . . . and after all I've done!" he said thickly. "After all I've said! Oh, my God!" His chin sank low, and his grip on the table relaxed.

Harmon was less at ease than he pretended. "Well, if you aren't bluffing," he said presently, "you sure are the biggest baby for a man's-sized man I ever saw. Brace up, there! You—"

Hilliard pulled himself erect with a



And His Fist Gestured His Accusation.

final effort, and his fist gestured his accusation.

"You know what I'm going to do about it, don't you?"

"Yes," Harmon nodded, as he drew the smoke deep into his lungs.

"I'm going straight back to those four men, and—"

"No," Harmon wagged his head. "No, you can't very well do that, either—even if you're as shocked as you look. Look at it just a minute . . . look at our contract. There's some loopholes for you could drive a motortruck through; but you haven't got one as big as a knitting needle. No, son, the best thing for you to do is to take a brace, and go get another sixty thousand while the getting is good."

"Not necessarily!" Hilliard's high-pitched laugh was brittle.

Harmon allowed the smoke to eddy gently from his nostrils. "Yes—necessarily."

"You think I'll raise my finger after this, except to . . . what do you take me for?"

"I take you," said Harmon deliberately, "for a short-sighted young man in a mighty bad spot. You don't want these folks up here to know the whole truth, do you? It wouldn't hurt me any—but after the record you made here before you got yourself kicked out two years ago, . . . Oh! don't jump! You don't think I've been asleep, do you? . . . I don't believe you'd get much sympathy. Not much! And I've invested a lot of money in you. . . . I want some big returns. Look me in the eye, son. I want you to calm down. Now, there's only three parties to this deal—you and me and the world. Get that? And you and I have got to play straight with each other. You help me get the money, and I'll help you get whatever you want. But when you throw me down, I throw you down, and we'll see who comes out ahead. I'll bet I do. What do you bet?"

Hilliard shook his head helplessly.

"You've got to remember," said Harmon in sardonic consolation, "that you're an awful easy man to describe. You can slip out of Syracuse just as easy as you please, and try your damndest to make a getaway, and you'd have pretty hard work to keep away from the Pinkertons for twenty-four hours. And I've got the evidence that would put 'em after you. So don't you plan to run away, son—don't do it."

Hilliard's judgment was tottering. Where did he stand in relation to Armstrong now?

Harmon snatched at the sign of weakness, and was instantly persuasive.

"Stay on another six weeks; make the rest of your killing. After this is over, do what you please. You'll have money enough to suit yourself. I'm playing straight with you . . . am I not?"

"Yes," said Hilliard, with withering sarcasm, "you are!"

Harmon glowered at him.

"Don't you accuse me of double-crossing you, son! It's the other way round."

"You aren't fool enough to expect me," said Hilliard shakily, "to keep on trying to sell more of this rotten stuff! You aren't enough of a fool for that—"

"I can, and I do. You're in for it now, Hilliard, and you can't very well go back. You've collected money; you can't get your hands on it again; you can't make any restitution. You've lied your head off already; you can't do any better now than to stick to your first story, because the truth's a good deal worse. You'd better make your killing and make it quick. And if you open your head for just one little peep . . . floey, floey, and the fat's in the fire. Well . . ."

(To be Continued)

## GAIN MORE LAND TO MEET DEMAND

FEDERAL RECLAMATION SERVICE CONSIDERS POPULATION INCREASE.

105,000,000 PEOPLE IN U. S.

Fourteen Million Inhabitants Added in Past Ten Years—All U. S. Laws in One New Volume—Investigation of Hat Manufacturing.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—New plans for continuing the continental conquest of vast agricultural land throughout the country are being made by the government's reclamation service. The main object is to increase the cultivable area of the United States in proportion to the increase of population, which means the addition of millions of acres of land, for the census bureau now estimates that the new 1920 census will show a population of 105,000,000—an increase of 14,000,000 people in the last ten years.

The new program of land development calls for new legislation that in itself is unique among reclamation measures, for it calls for no money from the public treasury, not even the item of overhead expenses or the cost of preliminary investigations. Landowners, desiring water for their properties, it is planned, must pay all the expense, but the government would encourage them by permitting the reclamation service to co-operate in the development of reclamation projects, financed by private capital.

New principles in American legislation underlie the proposal. It aims to combine the benefits of both public and private enterprise without incurring the drawbacks of either. Proponents of the plan say that it will at least clearly reveal the limitations of private enterprise in the field of reclamation and land settlement, without costing the government one cent.

Benefit to the West.

In several states of the semi-arid West, notably Colorado and Nebraska, there exist large communities of fairly well developed farms in private ownership, on which by application of irrigation the production may be doubled. The arid West might also be benefited and wise drainage projects in the north and south.

When the fertile prairies of the West were open to settlement the nation had no difficulty in keeping its agriculture even in advance of its rapidly growing population. The conditions today, however, are such as to require aggressive leadership on the part of the government. A serious factor in the general trend from the farm to the city at the present time is the high cost of small tracts favorably located with respect to markets and transportation, together with the size of initial investment required.

Franklin K. Lane, former secretary of the interior department, now in private life, indorses the new proposal. As does Senator Smoot of Utah and Congressman Kinkaid of Nebraska, chairman of the house lands committee, and other congressional leaders. "There are millions of acres of potentially rich lands which may be purchased in large tracts at a very low price in their present condition," says Mr. Lane. "By the new plan, it is believed that settlers can effect savings equalling as much as one-half and more of the prices they ordinarily pay for small rural holdings. This would be the case first because land owners would enter into contracts for sale of their property on a pre-reclamation basis; second, because the heavy charges of sales agencies and interest accruing until disposition of subdivided areas could be practically eliminated. Settlers would probably save enough on the first cost of their land to pay for their improvement and live stock. These savings would aggregate tens of thousands and possibly millions of dollars, and, further, the terms of payment could be made such as to give purchasers at least a reasonable chance of success."

How Government Would Aid.

Under the new plan, the initiative for development must be taken by the landowners or communities. They would apply to the interior department for the use of the engineering facilities of the reclamation service to investigate a proposed project, accompanying their application with the estimated cost of such investigation. If their project is approved as sound and feasible from an engineering, economic and agricultural point of view, the secretary of the interior would enter into a contract with the landowners under which he agrees to organize and develop the project precisely as is now done under the reclamation law, with the important difference that the project is constructed wholly at the expense of the landowners.

In financing the project, the landowners would enjoy the benefit of the project's approval by engineers, economists and administrators, representing the reclamation service, which is generally regarded as the greatest engineering organization in the world with seventeen years' experience in the reclamation of arid lands. The financing would be accomplished under either a public or a private corporation. In either case, it would be done in accordance with state laws, and with the government only assuming

ing the responsibility of supervising and directing the development work.

All Laws in One Book.

The largest single law book ever printed is now in process of preparation under the direction of Congressman Little of Kansas. It will contain all the laws ever enacted by congress from the first signed by George Washington down to the last signed by Woodrow Wilson. It will not be complete until some time in 1921.

When all the laws have been assembled within one volume, Mr. Little will present them to the senate and house of representatives for re-enactment—a proceeding entirely perfunctory, and likely not to excite more than passing mention.

At present, if one wishes to ascertain what the federal law is on a given question, an examination must be made of 36 great volumes in order to be strictly accurate. Much of the law is hidden in appropriation acts, and it is as difficult to find as the proverbial needle in the haystack. As the laws are now compiled, lawyers complain that it sometimes is hard to determine whether a certain statute is still in existence, whether it has been repealed or amended, and the only solution is laborious research through the different volumes of compiled statutes and the statutes at large.

With congress enacting about 500 new laws a year, these difficulties are ever increasing, and with the new volume it is planned that even a layman can find out what is the law. Judges and lawyers, in urging the new codification, declare that the new volume, if properly prepared, will save litigants thousands of dollars, relieve judges of much worry and anxiety incident to decision of cases, and be a handy reference for all practicing lawyers.

Only Once Before.

Only once before in the history of the United States has official effort been made toward the codification of the federal laws, and that was more than forty years ago. Since that first codification, laws of each congress have been published in separate volumes, designated as statutes at large. The first codification was begun in 1874, a second edition of the volume appearing in 1878. A start at codification also was made 20 years ago, but never completed.

Since then more new laws have been enacted by congress than in all of the preceding century, and the new volume will use the old codification as a basis. Congressional clerks are now laboring over the new volume, with judges and lawyers generally assisting them, while the house committee on revision of the laws is sitting as a final court of approval of the work.

The effort of the committee, and its assistants, is not to "improve" the law, not to change the law, but simply to reproduce it as it now is, and was made by the congress of the United States. The great code, when completed, will consist of more than 10,000 sections and constitute the culminating assembly of a code that began when Washington signed the first act passed by congress 131 years ago.

Although bringing no new wrinkles into the law, the new code will extend beyond a mere compilation and rearrangement, the plan being that it shall proceed to the extent of harmonizing apparent contradictions, omitting repetitions; in short, a revision of things substantive as well as those which concern only arrangement and form.

The task is regarded as huge by judges and lawyers, but they have been urging the beginning of the work for years, declaring that sooner or later it must be done. The revision of 1878 is, of course, very old, incomplete and, in some respects, antiquated. By reason of amendments from time to time of many of its sections the old code does not now present a safe reliance for those called upon to make use of it.

Court Officials Offer Aid.

Before undertaking the compilation of the new volume, Mr. Little wrote to United States district attorneys and federal judges throughout the country—all of whom responded that there was a dire necessity for the official compilation. Besides expressing the need of the work, these judges and attorneys offered many suggestions as to the contents of the new volume, and some volunteered to aid the congressional workers in the preparation of the new book. The index of the new volume, according to the men now at work on the compilation, is more difficult to frame than the volume itself. The aim back of the index will be to so phrase and compile it that any person can find, under the respective designated titles, the laws on each subject on which he desires information.

The men who led the revision work more than two score years ago were among the well known lawyers of their day.

Investigation Completed.

Government experts working under the supervision of the bureau of standards have completed an investigation of the hat manufacturing industry which reveals some interesting facts as to how a felt hat is made. The investigation is one of a series conducted by the government with the view of aiding business and industry. Generally, one supposes that hats are made of a mixture of wool and cotton, but the fact is that American-made hats are of rabbit fur. The American industry, centering in Connecticut, virtually begins when a rabbit is caught in Australia, and ends when the bow is put on in Danbury. It is a long, long journey, and the discovery of felt making goes back to olden times.



## LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

## Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main street, north of The Citizen Office.

Miss Iva Harrison is visiting in Hamilton, O.

Misses Martha Cary and Ida Caudill, former nurses of the College Hospital, were here Tuesday, from Winchester, where they are nursing in the Clark County Hospital.

Rev. J. W. Masters began a revival meeting at the Glades Church last Thursday night. The interest has been good and the meeting will continue.

J. W. Herndon who has been sick for a few days is again able to be about.

On Tuesday, July 20, a girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Strong at their home on Center street. Had it been a boy its name might be announced as "Warren Harding."

Berea College Press is printing the Official Program and Premium list for the Berea Fair, which is to be held here August 4, 5, 6. We are informed that some high class cattle and other stock will be entered and that this promises to be the greatest fair ever held here.

A new telephone directory is being printed for the Berea Telephone Company.

Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Smoot and daughter, Elizabeth, of Richmond, Ky., are spending a vacation of a few weeks at Boone Tavern.

Mrs. Jennie Fish and daughter, Mrs. E. G. Walker, have gone to Mt. Jackson Sanitarium.

Leroy Peak and family were here visiting Charles Peak on last Sunday.

Mrs. John Cunningham has gone to Chicago to spend the summer with relatives.

It has been necessary to change the date of the "Old-time Fiddlers' Meeting" which is to be held in the College Tabernacle. The new date is Saturday evening, August 21.

Dr. and Mrs. H. I. Blood and daughter, of Middletown, O., are visiting with Dr. B. F. Robinson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lakes and daughter, of Ravenna, were guests of Mrs. Lakes' mother and sister Mrs. Martha Early and Mrs. C. B. Holder, over Sunday.

Judge and Mrs. J. G. Baxter were visiting in Berea Friday.

Miss Bertha Robinson has moved to her new home on Boone street. The Rev. C. E. Vogel has moved into the house vacated by Miss Robinson.

Mrs. Blanch Wilson Early and small daughter, of Cleveland, are the guests of friends and relatives in Berea.

A. F. Scruggs has returned from a short trip to Columbus, O.

Mrs. Botkins and children have returned from Hazard to their home in Berea.

Dr. D. O. Bowman and wife motored thru from Cleveland Tuesday to visit the home folks a while.

Miss Helen James has returned from a series of visits in Lexington and Carlisle.

## W. F. KIDD

Dealer in

## Real Estate

Telephone 68

Berea, Ky.

When your Tailor?

The New Fall Line of

E. G. Walker

TAILORING

Now on display at Model Press Shop

E. G. WALKER

Exclusive Local Dealer

BAPTIST CHURCH  
Feature Services at the Baptist Church

The Sunday night services at the Baptist Church have been in charge of various organizations in the church during the month of July.

The first Sunday night, our Sunday-school was in charge. The workers, we enlarged the work, during the past three or four months to raise the school to a higher basis. First, we took the census of the town, doing it in about two hours. This census showed about six hundred people in Berea, nominally Baptists. At once we went after them. While we improved the workers, we enlarged the work. We have passed the three hundred mark in enrollment.

Our deacons, of whom there are fourteen, were leaders for July 11. At this service they gave us a very free and frank discussion of "The Scriptural Deacon." It was like going to see your own picture painted as it ought to be. Their discussion was a thought-provoking one. A very fine feature was one of the scripture readings. Though it was done without previous study, the reader gave the sense as he read.

Last Sunday morning our B.Y.P.U. was in charge of our opening service. Mr. Young spoke briefly and clearly concerning our young people and their relation to the church. The night service was a very carefully planned one. About twenty-five women sat together to present their regular program for July. Their program was a feature in one way seldom excelled. They used about forty people in carrying it out. We were indeed glad to have the College Quartette sing for us. The whole program was fine.

Next Sunday morning the pastor will bring a message on "Individual Work for Individuals." The night program will be in charge of a Gospel Team which is a new thing with us. Five of our people compose a team, who will study and do personal work. They will also do deputation work. These services are aimed at folks. We want to reach them. They seem to be doing just what was planned.

Regular services are: Sunday, preaching, 11 a.m., 7:45 p.m.; B.Y.P.U., 6:15 p.m.; Sunday-school, 9:45 a.m.; Thursday, Prayer meeting, 7:45 p.m.

Rev. John Cunningham, Pastor.

## JUDGE GILBERT IN TOWN

Judge Gilbert of Shelbyville was in town one day last week, shaking hands with his Democratic friends and making new acquaintances. He states that as Governor Cox declares to leave the temperance question solely to Congress, and as the district is dry and he is the dry candidate, he is the logical man to nominate for Congress, and that he will be nominated by a large majority.

## NOTICE

The subscribers of the Berea Telephone Company are hereby notified that on and after August 1, 1920, the rental rates on all telephones will be raised or increased as follows. All residence telephones in the city of Berea, the rate will be \$2.00 per month. All business telephones will be \$3.00 per month. This will include all professional telephones, whether in residence or in office where professional man has only one telephone.

All telephones outside City of Berea rates will be: Residence Telephones \$2.00, Business Telephones \$3.00 per month. It is useless to say why we are raising rates as everybody knows conditions governing telephone supplies, equipment and labor is the same as all other lines and much worse than most other branches of business. We have to overhaul and repair the system and expect to put it up in first class condition and then give our subscribers first class service, and we can't do this without more is charged for service. We have held off and tried to get around this step; but the worst has come, and that is the system can not longer be run, much less be rebuilt, unless we get more money.

We want to give you good service and we are only asking a small raise in rates in comparison with advances we have had to meet. We expect to make a reasonable deduction from above mentioned rates to any firm or individual who has as many as four or more telephones. We regret to have to make this change, but to give you what Berea and your locality are entitled to, there is nothing else to do.

We thank one and all for your patience and many favors of the past and hope to have your co-operation in the future.

Respectfully yours,

Berea Telephone Co., Inc.

By J. W. Creech, Pres.

## \$1 and \$2 Hat Sale

To clear up and clean up stock, we will put on sale Friday, July 23, 100 good hats at \$1.00 and \$2.00. In this lot of hats will go \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, and \$3.00 hats. We carry over nothing. We haven't the room, all our hats must sell. No difference what the sacrifice in price, we sell out each season. Come now at once and get you a good hat for \$1.00, a splendid value for \$2.00.

## JUST IN

Some special new hats for Mid-season and for the fall, at Laura Jones' store. Six beautiful white Milans just in. Four beautiful big black moline hats. Four lovely white moline and hair braid hats.

All new hats but reasonable in price.

MRS. LAURA JONES

Phone 164

Berea, Ky.

## METHODIST CHURCH

"Saved to Serve" was the subject of the sermon last Sunday morning. The pastor also preached a very impressive sermon Sunday evening. A large congregation attended both.

Epworth League was held last Sunday evening by Ethel Wyatt. Service next Sunday evening at 6:30.

We desire to invite all who care to come, to both church services: Sunday morning, 11 a.m. and the evening service at 7:30. All are welcome.

The Thursday evening prayer meetings continue to be interesting and helpful.

Last Friday night, the choir met for the first time to practice, under the direction of Prof. Rigby. After spending some time in singing, a president, secretary and treasurer were elected.

Wednesday night was decided upon for completing the organization, while Friday night of each week will be set aside for practice.

## PLENTY OF FRUIT FOR BERE A

The fruit crop is very good in the section of Berea, and our citizens should can and preserve as much as the price of sugar will allow.

We are anxious to have our people secure the best satisfaction in the fruit that they buy, and therefore make the following statement: the cost of handling fruit this year is very high and the prices will vary for peaches from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bushel, for grapes from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bu.

We will supply fruit in Berea at fifty cents below the prices in Lexington, and at Crest View farm fifty cents below prices in Berea. For example, if peaches are \$3.50 at Lexington, they will be \$3.00 in Berea and \$2.50 at the farm.

We have just shipped 200 bu. of early peaches. Beginning about July 26, we will have a large picking of early "Elbertas," which are good canning peaches, free stone. Persons desiring these peaches should leave their orders with their grocers or if they desire to go to the farm for them, they should call 63, ring 2. Peaches should be canned between July 26 and August 15, at which time grapes will begin to come in.

We should remember that sugar, labor and material will be high and, at these prices home canned fruit can be secured much cheaper than you will be able to buy on the market this fall and winter. The most of our merchants have agreed to cooperate with us in handling this fruit, and we are glad to supply the fruit needed for this town.

This statement is made that you may not lose an opportunity to get good fruit at moderate prices. We can ship to Lexington and other cities and secure higher prices, but we hope to supply our own community first. We recommend that all peaches be canned in glass cans with new, first-class rubbers. Peaches can be canned without sugar and sweetened when used. Orders should be placed at least two days before the day you wish to can.

F. O. Clark.

advertisement—

## Caged Beasts' Short Lives.

Statistics show that the lives of wild beasts in captivity are much shorter than those at liberty, especially in the case of exotic beasts. The tiger and panther in captivity do not live more than seven or eight years, hyenas five to six years and the brown bears seven to eight, although they often reach twenty when at liberty. In captivity the white bear reaches only four or five and the elephant, which often attains 100 when at liberty, lives only twenty to thirty. Caged monkeys, however well housed, live only seven or eight years, and nearly all die from tuberculosis.

We Think the Men Who Are Making Deposits in

## Savings Accounts

regularly—are getting ready to do something! When they are ready to make a Business Step—they will have our encouragement and financial support.

If you want the support of your banker in any enterprise first demonstrate your management ability by owning a

## SAVINGS ACCOUNT

## BEREA NATIONAL BANK

Get Ready For The

## BEREA FAIR

August 4, 5 and 6, 1920

Increased Premium List, Home Work, Field and Garden Products, Big Premiums for Show Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry.

## Good Racing Each Day of the Fair

Mau's Greater Shows will furnish all high class attractions. We expect to put on

## An Airplane Flight Each Day

Grounds will be open each night during the Fair.

E. T. Fish

Secretary

## Insurgent is Executed.

Mexico City.—General Jesus M. Guajardo, an insurgent, who was sentenced to death by a summary court martial at Monterey, charged with rebellion, was executed by a firing squad. Guajardo, who was reported to have killed General Emiliano Zapata, bandit chief in the state of Morelos, more than one year ago, rebelled recently when en route to Chihuahua with 1,300 men.

## "The Nine Worthies."

These were nine famous personages often alluded to and classed together. A common list includes—three gentiles, Hector, son of Priam; Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar; three Jews, Joshua, conqueror of Canaan; David, king of Israel; Judas Maccabaeus; three Christians, Arthur, king of Britain; Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon; Hercules and Pompey are sometimes named among them, and Guy of Warwick sometimes appears in place of Godfrey.

## The "Swan Song."

There is an old superstition that the swan breaks into song at the approach of death. Hence the expression "swan song" is often used to refer to a last poem or musical work written just before the composer's death. The expression has also been extended to apply to the last speech of a politician before being forced into obscurity.

## Evolution of the Harp.

The modern harp has been evolved from types found among the Egyptians, Syrians, Hebrews and various Celtic nations.

## Classified Advertisements

MAKE YOUR RESERVATION FOR GREENGAGE PLUMS NOW See Mrs. J. P. Bicknell, 42 Chestnut.

## DRESSMAKING

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Have recently moved to Berea. Call and give me a trial. Mrs. Hattie Porter, Fir Cottage. (3w-6)

FOR SALE—White iron bed, spring and mattresses, dressers, and tables, chairs, oil stove and a good washing machine. Apply to Mrs. Sallie Bogie, Estill street. (2t-5).

WANTED—A woman as a housekeeper. Washings sent out. J. F. Address Box 117, Berea, Ky.

FOUND—Tuesday afternoon, a pair of gold-rimmed glasses, in front of Davis Boarding House. The owner may call at Porter-Moore Drug Store.

Jno. F. Dean

J. W. Herndon

## DEAN &amp; HERNDON

## REAL ESTATE

We Sell the Earth and the Houses thereon! If you want a Home in or around Berea come and see us. We have Some Especially Attractive Bargains in small places around town. Also some good Blue Grass Farms.

Drop in at The Bank and talk it over with us when you are in Berea. If you have property that you want to turn into cash come and list it with us. Our business is to sell it.

Respectfully,

Dean &amp; Herndon

F. L. MOORE'S

## Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY



These friendly little PEPSOTONE Tablets can bring you this power. They have a way of rebuilding the entire system. They purge the liver of impurities. They cleanse the blood. They refresh tired nerves, strengthen weakened tissues. Food tastes better after PEPSOTONE has been at work. Your meals agree with you. You forget indigestion, headaches, listlessness.

Get "Pepsotone" to your druggist, and give him 25c. You'll get what you want. Jay's Pepsotone Company, Huntington, W. Va.

PEPSOTONE

WELCH'S DEPT. STORE



**The Citizen**  
A family newspaper for all that is right  
true, and interesting  
Published Every Thursday, at Berea, Ky.  
**BEEBA PUBLISHING CO.**  
(Incorporated)  
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief  
J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor  
**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE  
One Year . . . . . \$1.50  
Six Months . . . . . .85  
Three Months . . . . . .50  
Send money by Post-office of Express  
Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or  
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to what date your subscription is paid. If  
it is not changed within three weeks after  
renewal, notify us.  
Missing numbers will be gladly supplied  
if we are notified.  
Liberal terms given to any who obtain  
new subscriptions for us. Anyone sending  
us four yearly subscriptions can receive  
The Citizen free for one year.  
Advertising rates on application.  
Foreign Advertising Representative  
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

**Blind Man's Directions Exact.**  
The mid-Victorian lady was trying  
to find her way about after emerging  
from the subway at Astor place. No  
policeman being in sight, she asked  
directions of the news-stand man.  
"Isn't it dreadful, not to be able to  
find your way around?" she said. "I'm  
hopelessly befuddled. Would you  
please tell me how to get to Waverley  
place?" "Are you facing east or west?"  
asked the news-stand man. "Am I fac-  
ing east or west?" repeated the mid-  
Victorian lady, puzzled. And then she  
saw that the man whom she had asked  
to point out the way was blind. "I'm  
facing east," she said slowly. "Well,  
turn about west, then," said the cheer-  
ful voice of the blind newsdealer, and  
he went on to give her explicit direc-  
tions. She followed them to the letter,  
finding them to be exact, far clearer, in  
fact, than directions generally received  
from those who see.—New York Even-  
ing Sun.

**Famous Tarpeian Rock.**  
Tarpeian rock is a precipice on the  
south side of Capitoline hill at Rome,  
down which criminals sentenced to  
death were at one time thrown head-  
long. It derived its name from Tar-  
pela, a vestal virgin and daughter of  
Spurius Tarpeius, the governor of the  
city, who agreed to open the gates to  
the Sabines, then at war with the  
Romans, on condition of receiving  
from them what they wore on their  
arms, meaning their bracelets. Tar-  
pela was rewarded for her treachery  
by being crushed to death by the  
weight of the shields cast upon her by  
the soldiers, who shouted as they hast-  
ened by: "These are the ornaments we  
wear on our arms." According to  
legend, Tarpeia ever sits in the heart  
of the rock, adorned with gold and jew-  
els, and bound by a spell.

**Dates Back to Old Testament.**  
Throwing old shoes after a bridal  
couple dates back to the Old Testa-  
ment. When a man transferred a piece  
of property he took off his shoe and  
handed it to the purchaser to seal  
the bargain. In marriage ceremony it  
has come to mean that the parents  
give up all dominion over their daugh-  
ter. In ancient times, when the young  
man was unable to arrange with the  
parents for the purchase of the girl,  
he would run off with her and hide.  
Many times he employed the help of  
a trusted friend. From these incidents  
comes the well-known custom of the  
wedding journey of hidden destination.  
The trusted friend of long ago is the  
best man of today, who still helps  
with the arrangements of the marriage.

**Wonderful Mammoth Cave.**  
Mammoth cave is today the great-  
est subterranean area known to ex-  
ist. It has five different levels and  
the temperature is at all times 54 de-  
grees. Eternal darkness and stillness  
reign supreme. Stalactites and stalag-  
mites take on the form of fluted  
columns, of festoons and of draper-  
ies. There are great auditoriums  
with lofty ceilings—one where the  
formations resemble a starlit sky—  
domes hundreds of feet high, the  
sides formed of tier after tier of  
fluted columns, and a river, the Echo,  
navigable for half a mile, which de-  
rives its name from the fact that the  
slightest noise is intensified a thou-  
sand times.

**Dependent on Tides.**  
There is only one season of the year  
when one can visit Angkor (in the in-  
terior of Cambodia, French Indo-  
China) owing to a curious phenomenon  
known nowhere else in the world—the  
fact that the river Tonle-Sap flows in-  
land part of the year and then turns  
and flows outward, in the opposite di-  
rection, for the remainder of the year.  
At such times as it flows inland, dur-  
ing and following the rainy season,  
there is water enough to float steam-  
boats. When it flows outward it com-  
pletely drains a large lake that forms  
part of the river bed and leaves the  
lake dry except for a small trickle  
down the center.

**Eskimo's Peculiar Belief.**  
The Eskimo has a peculiar method  
of seeking spiritual help to aid in the  
health of his offspring, and also to  
make him intelligent. He foregoes any  
set form of callisthenics, and studies  
and depends entirely on magic. To  
give his son the strength of a bear he  
sews into the boy's cap a piece of  
skin from the roof of a bear's mouth.  
Desirous of having his offspring grow  
into an intelligent man, he sews a  
piece of fox head into the clothing of  
the boy, which is supposed to be a  
sure method of endowing him with the  
cunning of the fox.

**Danger of Dodging a Dream Train.**  
Louisville, Ky.—He was in the cen-  
ter of a high bridge, below was a vast  
space and a train was speeding down  
upon him when Frank Seifried, Jr.,  
took the lone chance and swung be-  
neath the bridge with his fingers grasp-  
ing the rail. Just as the wheels near-  
ed his fingers he dropped. But in-  
stead of dropping from a bridge Seif-  
ried really fell twenty-four feet from  
a second story window. An ankle  
was broken and his dream ended sinis-  
taneously.

**EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS**  
(Continued From Page Eight)  
kin, of Walnut Meadow, were the  
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bot-  
kin, Sunday.—Mrs. Laura Huff of  
Duncannon was visiting Mrs. Geo.  
Huff last week.—Born to Mrs. Dailey  
Lamb a boy.—Would like to hear  
the Disputanta news.

**POWELL REUNION**  
A reunion of unusual interest was  
commemorated at the pleasant  
country home of Will Taylor Powell  
Sunday, July 18, about two miles  
from Berea on the Walnut Meadow  
Pike. An elaborate and sumptuous  
feast of "fat things on the lean" was  
prepared by the wives and daugh-  
ters whose consummate skill in the  
culinary art ably attested their effi-  
ciency and supremacy in that de-  
partment. Miss Annie Powell, of  
Kirby Knob delightfully entertained  
the guests by her superior ability  
as a musician, both vocal and in-  
strumental.

The lively strains of the Victrola  
added to the pleasure and zest of  
the happy diners who were loath  
to leave the table groaning under  
its load of delectable viands.  
The occasion so conducive to har-  
mony, and good cheer should be  
perpetuated annually.  
"In union there is strength."  
By unity, confusion and misunder-  
standing are displaced by love and  
sympathy.  
The influence and inspiration de-  
rived from family reunions may  
best be illustrated by the loadstone.  
It not only attracts particles of iron  
by magnetic virtue but unites them  
solidly in one body.  
The genial host, W. T. Powell, by  
his charming courtesy and ability to  
entertain and interest each guest  
was the dominant feature of the oc-  
casion. Forty-five of the nearest  
relatives were present. Five sisters  
of the host were unable to attend.  
Those present were Mr. and Mrs.  
Jas. M. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Levi  
Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Aggie Powell  
and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Pow-  
ell, Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Powell,  
Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Powell, and two  
children, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Camp-  
bell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Loyd  
Powell and child, Pete Powell, Mr.  
and Mrs. T. J. Flannery, Anna Pow-  
ell, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hendricks  
and child, Mr. and Mrs. John Dairs,  
Mr. and Mrs. Asa Parks and four  
children, Mr. and Mrs. Dillard Mul-  
lins and two children, Mr. and Mrs.  
Matt Moody, Mrs. Hobart Powell,  
Bill Richmond and his brother, Mr.  
and Mrs. Gale Broughton and child.

**POWELL COUNTY**  
**Vaughns Mill**  
Vaughns Mill, July 19.—The shale  
business is very promising at pre-  
sent, by the evidence of so keen a  
competition on the several different  
farms. There has been options  
taken on several farms through this  
section, and if the project develops  
properly, there will be built at  
Clay City a big shale factory to  
manufacture this product which is  
just now being born.—W. R. Cassidy,  
a retired merchant and one of the  
wealthiest men of the county, was  
found dead on Sunday, July 11, at  
his home in Clay City, rheumatism,  
resulting in heart failure, being the  
cause. Mr. Cassidy was about 60  
years old and a very honest man.  
Burial was at Mt. Sterling last Tues-  
day.—The following couples were  
recently joined, heart and hand, in  
the holy bonds of matrimony: Mrs.  
James Kincaid, a widow, of this  
place, to Noah Russell, of Furnace;  
Willie Barnett, 20, of this place, to  
Miss Lindy King, of Irvine; William  
Rollins, 50, of Irvine, to Miss Bettie  
Sparks, 45, of this place; Miss  
Martha Snowden, of Clay City, to  
Henry Wright, of Winchester.—  
Gran Hackworth, who has been  
manager of the Day Lumber & Coal  
Company's store for the past twelve  
years, at Clay City, has purchased  
a general merchandise stock of goods  
at Ravenna and, together with his  
family, have moved there to reside.  
—Mr. and Mrs. Eli Blevins of Ra-  
venna were visitors here the past  
week.

**OWSLEY COUNTY**  
**Scoville**  
Scoville, July 16.—Mrs. Demia  
Brandenburg, of Nicholasville, is  
visiting her mother, Mrs. Juriah  
Hyden.—Mrs. Ray Mainous of Kings-  
ton is visiting relatives at this place.  
—Mrs. Henry Wynn who has been  
visiting her mother in Laurel coun-

### Read the Jingles ---- They Bring You a Joyful Message

Ladies of taste, who really care  
About the way they dress,  
All know our hats and ready-to-wear  
Are the latest and the best.  
You'll find the new creations  
Are here upon display,  
And you all are more than welcome  
To try them on today.

**Jennie B. Fish Co.**  
The proper hat for every head. Our  
line of ladies' ready-to-wear is complete.

The people know for miles around  
When they bring their poultry and eggs  
to town,  
That we pay top price, and that is why  
Our patrons say we satisfy.  
When trading here you all can feel  
You get a fair and honest deal;  
And when you bring furs and hides to  
town,  
Twill pay you if you call around.

**Berea Produce Company**  
We also buy all kinds of junk. Day phone  
60. Night phone, 136.

The Model Press Shop is modern;  
They'll order your clothes for you,  
Then clean them when they're dirty,  
And steam and press them too.  
And when your clothes are wearing out,  
They'll make them look like new  
With their expert alteration,  
And then they'll dye for you.

**Model Press Shop**  
W. P. Montgomery, Phone 191.

There's a modern garage in Berea,  
With a corps of experts there  
Who are well equipped to put your car  
In the very best of repair;  
And then besides, they have supplies  
And filtered gasoline  
And their up-to-date accessories  
Are the finest ever seen.

**Boone Tavern Garage**  
Agency Oakland Sensible Six. Phone 18.

Have you ever thought of this, friends,  
Though you're prosperous today,  
It is not what you're taking in,  
But what you put away.  
So take care of the little dimes  
And save them as you go,  
For large accounts for a "rainy day,"  
From small deposits grow.  
Start now with

**The Berea National Bank**  
Join the ranks of those who look ahead.

You've heard it said that money talks;  
Now that is not a jest,  
For when you spend a dollar here,  
It really shows some "cents."  
For hardware, tools and cutlery  
And the best stoves that you can buy,  
When trading here, your money talks,  
But it doesn't say "good-bye!"

**Duerson Hardware & Grocery Co.**  
Home of Keen Kutter tools, Hanna's Guar-  
anteed Paints, and Pure Food Groceries.  
Phone 129.

There's a clothing store in Berea  
For men and boys who "know."  
A store for particular dressers,  
Who want their things "just so"  
And whether it's a suit of clothes,  
A hat or shirt or tie,  
A pair of shoes or underwear—  
This is the place to buy.

**S. E. Welch Dept. Store**  
Furniture, stoves, rugs, curtains, etc.  
Pure food groceries and high grade drugs,  
soda fountain, etc.

Why I Trade at Home  
I trade at home and never roam  
Seeking bargains elsewhere.  
I love the town in which I live,  
For all my interests are there  
And then again, I buy from friends  
We all need one another.  
When I run short I can approach  
My dealer as a brother.  
When buying here with conscience clear,  
I put my money down,  
I know it stays right here and works  
For the welfare of my town.  
Another thing, right here I bring  
The produce that I raise  
And always get an honest deal—  
I've found out that it pays.  
And then I know when buying here  
It helps things to relax,  
And helps the man who pays  
His portion of the tax.  
And when I'm sick or in hard luck  
The man I buy from's here  
With the pocketbook, if need be,  
And kindly words of cheer;  
So that is why I trade at home;  
I'm a booster through and through,  
For a town that's good to live in  
Is good to buy in, too.

**J. M. Coyle & Co.**  
Everything to wear for men and boys.

There's a furniture store in Berea,  
That's known for miles around,  
Where furniture, rugs and linoleums  
And curtains and stoves are found;  
In fact, they have most everything  
That's needed in the home—  
And you'll save a lot of money,  
If you heed this little poem.

**R. H. Chrisman**  
Plows, etc. Prompt undertaking ser-  
vice. Day phone 26. Night phone 46.  
Complete line of the famous Oliver and  
Avery Farm Implements.

If you're thinking soon of building  
You should heed this little ad,  
For a higher grade of lumber  
No firm has ever had.  
Our building material, sash and lath  
And shingles stand the test.  
For when it comes from us, you know,  
You get the very best.

**Wren & Parks Lumber Co.**  
Everything that goes into a building.

**The Citizen**  
"The Paper That Goes Home"

ty has returned home.—Mrs. Mary  
Williams spent the week-end with  
relatives at Conkling.—Hamp Ross  
who has been sick so long is slowly  
improving.—Mr. and Mrs. W. L.  
Flannery spent the week-end with  
the latter's relatives in Jackson  
county.—Born to Rev. and Mrs. T.  
E. Hale a girl.—Born to Mr. and  
Nathan Martin a boy.—The oil drill  
on M. M. Fannery's place is being  
moved to the Barker place at Endee.  
Mrs. Ellen Strong, of Johnson City,  
Tenn. came Wednesday to visit her  
son, J. E. Strong, on Center street.

**CLAY COUNTY**  
**Vine**  
Vine, July 17.—We are having  
lots of rain and crops are looking  
fine.—Prof. W. S. Simpson, the blind  
man of Laurel Creek, gave instru-  
mental music lessons to Miss Vir-  
gie Pennington last week, to Miss  
Leona Pennington this week and  
will instruct Miss Myrtle Penning-  
ton next week.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G.  
Pennington, Greenmount, visited re-  
latives here Saturday night and  
Sunday.—J. L. Pennington is em-  
ployed with the milling company of  
Bowman & Morgan, Manchester.—  
Wm. Pennington has erected a new  
storehouse and is selling goods.—  
Isaac Chester and Burley Penning-  
ton have gone to Hamilton, O., in  
search of work.—Dan Whittimore  
has gone to Livingston to work.—  
G. W. Tineher was through here  
one day this week.—F. M. Penning-  
ton and J. H. Ponder have rented  
the blacksmith shop of H. C. Morgan  
and will do a general line of black-  
smithing, including wagon building  
and motor truck repairing.—Ester  
Ferguson has the champion tobacco  
crop of two acres. His best plant  
is 64 inches tall and has 22 large  
leaves on it and was set May 13.—  
Monday, July 19, is the day for the  
schools to begin in this county.—  
C. W. Clay of McWhorter will teach  
the Teagues Tavern school.

**ROCKCASTLE COUNTY**  
**Goochland**  
Goochland, July 17, 1920.—We are  
having lots of rain at present which  
is making all kinds of farm products  
grow.—Mrs. J. W. Johnson is still  
very low.—M. B. Gabbard is filling  
up his store at Goochland and is  
doing a good business.—There is  
meeting at Sycamore on the fourth  
Saturday and Sunday in this month.  
Everybody is invited to attend.—  
A. P. Gabbard is doing a good busi-  
ness writing fire insurance for the  
Home Fire Insurance Company of  
New York. He is also headquarters  
at Goochland in writing depositions,  
deeds, mortgages and all kinds of  
contracts.—Wm. Jones of Big Hill  
was at Goochland last Saturday on  
business.

**Cooksburg**  
Cooksburg, July 18.—Crops are  
looking fine and lots of good rains.  
—This has been a busy week as  
everybody is trying to finish their  
corn plowing.—Blackberries are  
ripe. Let us all fill our cans with  
fruit of all kinds. Don't let sugar  
keep our cans empty, we can get  
sugar later.—C. L. Thomas has been  
sowing oats this week.—Dean Mul-  
lins was bitten on the thumb last  
week by a copperhead snake, meas-  
uring three and one-half feet. Dr.  
Pennington of Mt. Vernon was called.  
—Mr. Kerby, of Climax, is on the  
creek doing lots of dental work.—  
This year we are blest with good  
things of all kinds.—Joe Smith, of  
Big Hill, was the guest of Miss Luey  
Singleton Sunday.—Our school be-  
gan July 19, with Mrs. Pearl Clark  
as teacher.—Best wishes to all cor-  
respondents and Citizen readers.

**U. S. NEWS**  
(Continued From Page One)  
ganized rail unions for increases  
totaling approximately one billion  
dollars, the board decided approxi-  
mately 60 per cent of that sum

would be a just increase to meet  
present living conditions.

Hood River, Ore., July 20.—If  
William Jennings Bryan deems such  
a move desirable, and he accepts  
the nomination for President on the  
prohibition ticket, the Rev. William  
("Billy") Sunday declared today he  
stands ready to accept the nomi-

nation for Vice President.  
Lincoln, Neb., July 20.—Prohibi-  
tionists meeting here tomorrow in  
William Jennings Bryan's home  
town for their national convention,  
chiefly favor Bryan for their Presi-  
dential nominee, Virgil S. Hin-  
shaw, chairman of the prohibition  
national committee, said today.

**The Free**  
SEWING MACHINE  
Invented and Pat. by W. C. Free

This well known UP-TO-DATE machine will be sold for the  
month of July at special advertising prices, on special terms and  
a liberal price for your OLD MACHINE.

At every vital point The FREE sewing machine  
has valuable improvements that make  
it far superior to all other machines:—  
The FREE sews faster.  
The FREE runs lighter.  
The FREE lasts longer.  
The FREE is more beautiful.  
The FREE has less vibration.  
The FREE is easier to operate.  
The FREE makes an absolutely  
perfect stitch.

To our city patrons will say DON'T FAIL to let our special  
advertising salesman show you our new Free Westinghouse Elec-  
trical Sewing Machine, the most up-to-date sewing machine on  
the market.

**R. H. Chrisman**  
The Furniture Man  
Phone 26



## MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

### DESTRUCTIVE HABITS OF HOUSE RATS AND MICE

Losses from depredations of house rats and mice amount to many millions of dollars yearly, to more, in fact, than those from all other injurious mammals combined. The common house mouse and the brown rat, too familiar to need description, are pests in nearly all parts of the country; while two other kinds of house rats, known as the black rat and the roof rat, are found within our borders.

Of these four introduced species, for none is native to America, the brown rat is the most destructive, and, except the mouse, the most numerous and most widely distributed. Brought to America just before the Revolution, it has supplanted and nearly exterminated its less robust relative, the black rat; and in spite of the constant warfare of man, extended its range and has steadily increased in numbers. Its dominance is due to its great fecundity and its ability to adapt itself to all sorts of surroundings. It breeds six or more times a year and produces from 6 to 20 young, (average 10), in a litter. Females breed when only 3 or four months old. Thus, a pair breeding uninterruptedly and without deaths, could in three years (18 generations) produce a posterity of 359,709,480 individuals. Mice and the black and roof rats produce smaller litters, but the period of gestation, about 21 days, and the number of litters, is the same for all.

Rats and mice are practically omnivorous, feeding upon all kinds of animal and vegetable matter. The brown rat makes its home in the open field, the hedge row, and the river bank, as well as in stone walls, piers, and all kinds of buildings. It destroys grains when newly planted, while growing, and in the shock, stack, mow, crib, granary, mill, elevator, or ship's hold, and also in the bin and feed trough. It invades store and warehouses and destroys furs, laces, silks, carpets, leather goods and groceries. It attacks fruits, vegetables and meats in the markets, and destroys by pollution ten times as much as it actually eats. It destroys eggs and young poultry, and eats the eggs and young of song and game birds. It carries disease germs from house to house and bubonic plague from city to city. It causes disastrous conflagrations, floods houses by gnawing lead water pipes; ruins artificial ponds and embankments by burrowing; and damages foundations, floors, doors and furnishings of dwellings.

Unlike the brown rat, the black rat rarely migrates to the fields. It has disappeared from most parts of the northern states, but is occasionally found in remote villages or farms. At our seaports it frequently arrives on ships from abroad, but seldom becomes very numerous. The roof rat is common in many parts of the South, where it is a persistent pest in cane and rice fields. It maintains itself against the brown rat partly because of its habit of living in trees. The common house mouse by no means confines its activities to the inside of buildings, but is often found in open fields, where its depredations in shock and stack are well known.

Not only are mice and rats, especially the brown rat, a cause of destruction and damage to property, but they are also a constant menace to the health of man. It has been proved that they are the chief means of perpetuating and transmitting bubonic plague, and that they play important roles in conveying other diseases to human beings. They are parasites, without redeeming characteristics, and should everywhere be routed and destroyed.

(Continued Next Week)

### CLOVER BLOAT

The clover bloat season is rapidly appearing. The farmer should prepare for such cases by obtaining a quart of formalin solution containing 1½% formalin, or one-half ounce formalin to one quart water. When an animal has bloated, drench with one quart of this solution, place a wooden block in the animal's mouth, and if possible, exercise animal. After the animal is relieved, drench it with one pound of epsom salts and one-half ounce ground ginger in one pint of water.

### WHEAT

Save seed wheat from the crop, no matter if it is poor. The extra plump seed is no better than the lighter. The best way to procure the best seed wheat is to go over

an area and cut out all cheat, cockle and wild onions. Cut the area separately and thresh separately. Do not use the first seed that comes through the separator, as it will contain some of the general run of wheat. After threshing, run through a good fanning mill to blow out trash and put in safe place until seeding time. If there are any traces of stinking smut, the wheat should be given the formaldehyde treatment before sowing. By this method, seed may be obtained from even a poor crop that is likely to be better adapted, cleaner and more desirable in many ways than wheat that can be bought. It is on hand when wanted. The best varieties are grown in Kentucky. They have all been tried. There are none better.

### COVER CROP

By far the greatest cause of loss in soils is washing. The most practical and effective means of controlling erosion is to keep the ground occupied with growing crops. Every field now in a cultivated crop should have on it this winter a cover crop of some kind, wheat and rye being the most practical crops. A rye cover crop is worth more than it costs, even if it should not be pastured in the spring.

### TOMATOES

The leaf spot fungus of tomatoes attacks the older leaves first, resulting in spotting and yellowing and works toward the top of the plant. Spraying with standard Bordeaux Mixture, 4-4-50 will largely control this trouble.

### LATE GARDENS

There is still time to sow seeds that will yield welcome supplies to the farm table. Where early vegetables have been grown, clear off or plow under the vines or other plants, and work the surface until fine and smooth. If soil is rather dry, soaking the seed over night will hasten germination. If put in promptly, early varieties of sugar corn will mature for table use before frost, and one or two plantings of bush beans may yet be sown. Other crops suitable for succession are beets, carrots, lettuce, cabbage, kohlrabi, turnips, kale and etc.

### POTATOES

Second Crop Potatoes may be planted until the latter part of July. You can raise double the average yield per acre for Kentucky this fall.

First: Good soil well prepared. Second: Good seed treated with corrosive sublimate for scab and rhizoctonia, diseases which are doing so much damage in Kentucky.

Third: Spraying as soon as the plants are fairly up, with Bordeaux Mixture, for blight. Three or four applications will control this disease which is also serious in the State. Arsenate of lead may be added to the Bordeaux Mixture for the potato beetles. Write for Extension Circular No. 76.

### Add to Social Advantages.

Good roads add to social advantages. They strengthen the country church, tend toward better living, bring a good class of people into a community, and help to hold a bigger share of the best boys and girls on the farm.

### CINCINNATI MARKETS.

#### Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.62@1.63, No. 3 white \$1.60@1.62, No. 2 yellow \$1.58@1.59, No. 2 mixed \$1.57@1.57½, No. 3 mixed \$1.55@1.57, white ear \$1.58@1.60.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$31@40.25, clover mixed \$31@38, clover \$25@31.

Oats—No. 2 white \$1.03@1.04, No. 3 white \$1.01@1.02, No. 3 mixed 99c@1.00.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.94, No. 3 red \$2.90@2.92.

#### Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 59½c, firsts 54½c, seconds 53½c, fancy dairy 50c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 45c, grats 43c, ordinary first 41c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lbs. and over 45c, fowls, 4½ lbs and over 38c; under 4½ lbs 30c; roosters 21c.

#### Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$13@16, fair to good \$10@13, common to fair \$8@10; heifers, good to choice \$12@14, fair to good \$9@12, common to fair \$5@9, canners \$3.50@4.50, stock heifers \$6@10.50.

Calves—Good to choice \$15.50@16, fair to good \$10@16, common and large \$6@9.

Sheep—Good to choice \$7.50@8.50, fair to good \$4@7.50, common \$2@3, lambs, good to choice \$16.50@17, fair to good \$13@16.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$16, butchers \$16, medium \$16, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@12, light shippers \$15.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$9@12.50.

## BUNGALOW OF UNUSUAL DESIGN

Seven-Room Home Has Many Good Features.

CONTAINS PLENTY OF ROOM

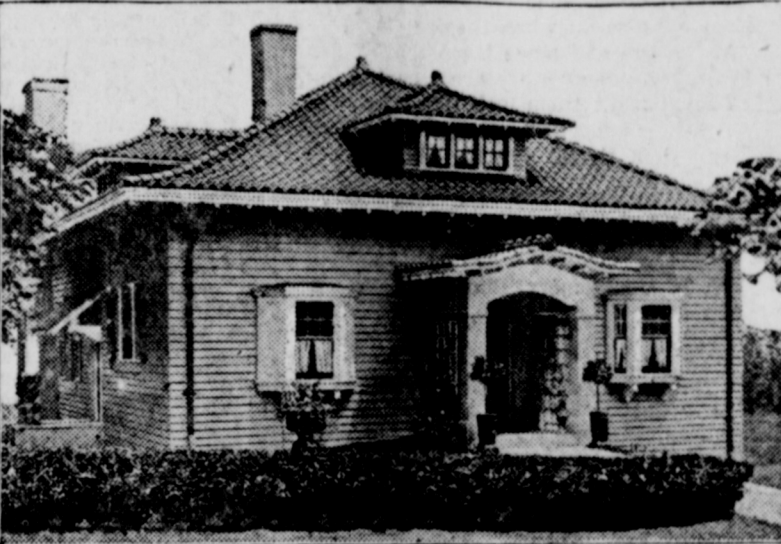
Artistic Bay Windows and Dormers Make This Design Different From the Ordinary Bungalow—Rooms Well Arranged.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.  
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Many home builders object to house designs that are unusual. They say, and usually are correct, that unusual houses are excellent as homes, but are not good investments. If it should be necessary to sell the possible buyers are fewer for the reason that an odd house will not appeal to so many persons.

However, it is possible to give distinction to a standard type of house, especially the bungalow. Architects take practically the same interior arrangement and by using different roof lines, designing unusual windows, and by giving the porch roof a distinctive treatment effect changes that take the home out of the ordinary class and put it into a distinctive class.

An excellent example of this branch of the architect's art is shown in the accompanying illustration. This home is not out of the ordinary in interior arrangement; neither is it of materi-

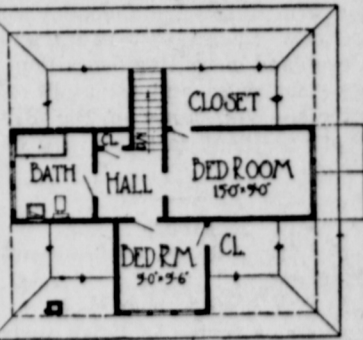


als that often are used to get unusual exterior appearances. It is a standard approximately square frame bungalow—but it does not look like it.

The beauty of this exterior has been secured by the small, but artistic bay windows, the four dormers in the roof and the off porches. Remove these features and substitute those that ordinarily are shown in bungalow designs and this would be an ordinary house. Builders who erect such a bungalow as this need never be afraid that buyers would be scarce should it be offered for sale.

The bungalow shown is 32 feet wide and 30 feet deep, which is, comparatively, a small house. Yet it contains six rooms—and all of the rooms are of good size.

In construction the bungalow is of wood frame set on a concrete foundation. The roof is of ornamental tile. The front entrance leads to a reception hall that extends through the first floor. To the right of the hall is the living room, 15 by 11 feet, 6 inches; to the left is the dining room of exactly the same size. At the rear of the dining room is the kitchen, 12



Second Floor Plan.

by 11 feet, 6 inches. At the rear of the first floor is a bedroom, 13 by 10 feet, 6 inches, and, being a corner room, is a well ventilated, pleasant sleeping room. Between the bedroom and the kitchen is a lavatory.

The stairs to the second floor run out of the hall toward the back of the first floor and lead to a central hall on the second floor, where there are two bedrooms and the bath room. All of these rooms are in the dormers. One of the bedrooms is 9 by 15 feet, while the other is 9 by 9 feet, 6 inches.

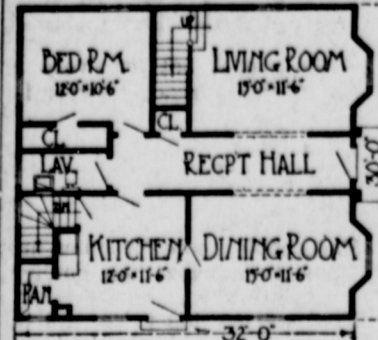
Seldom are bungalows of this size planned so that they contain three bedrooms, but it is done here, and done in such a way that the cost of the home is not materially increased. The arrangement of the rooms and the dimensions of each one are shown on the floor plan that accompanies the exterior view of the house.

This home is of a size that may be heated by either a pipeless furnace

or the standard variety, with pipes leading to registers in the rooms. If a pipeless furnace is used, it should be located near the center of the house with the large register in the hall.

A basement extends under the whole of the house. Here there are rooms for the heating plant, storage rooms for fuel, fruits and vegetables and a part set aside for the laundry and the laundry equipment.

Surroundings go far toward making any sort of a home attractive, or the opposite. Home owners, especially those whose houses have considerable space about them, are paying more attention to the planting of shrubs, trees and flowers nowadays than ever before. Bungalows especially are



First Floor Plan.

made more attractive by a judicious planting of shrubs and lattices covered with vines, giving an air of privacy that is hard to secure with a two-story or even story-and-a-half house. Attention to the yard that surrounds the home is a good investment, for it is a proven fact that every dollar invested in this manner increases the value of the place two dollars.

Speaking of investments—there is none that any man or woman can make that pays better dividends than a home. Home owners derive a satisfaction in their own houses that can scarcely be measured in dollars and cents. But added to this fact is the one that money invested in a home

usually comes from systematic saving. Systematic saving requires an incentive, and there is no greater incentive than acquiring the ownership of a comfortable, attractive home.

To build a home, of course, requires that the builder have a certain percentage of the cost to pay down and may pay the balance in monthly or yearly installments. To get this first, or "down payment" saving is required. There is no time like the present to start the home building fund—and it is surprising how soon there will be an amount sufficient to secure a home—one like that shown in the accompanying illustration.

### Do You Believe It?

War stories are very prevalent just now, but one of the best is provided by a young army veteran in Bradford, Eng., who has pretty well circumnavigated the globe on two or three occasions. Among other places where he has seen service was with Kitchener in the Sudan, and he tells a very interesting story of what is probably the most novel musical "instrument" that has yet been invented. At the battle of Omdurman, the native women followed up their troops, carrying sacks of stones for slings, babies on their backs, and other impediments. When the natives' attack was turned into a rout, and they faced about for the retreat, the Britishers were astonished to find the field covered with babies who had been thrown away in the flight. The camp humorist, finding that there was a great variety of musical tones displayed in their walls, picked out a suitable eight, set them up on a plank, and, by a little encouraging, obtained a complete octave, from which, by gentle punching, he got a variety of music.

### Swat the Flea!

Eight of the 5,000 different kinds of fleas, convey plague. That is why fleas as well as house flies, to which we owe the dissemination of typhoid, cholera, dysentery, the summer diarrhoea so fatal to children, and tubercle, should be relentlessly swatted. Bugs are known to be carriers of that malignant malarial malady known as Kala Azar, while it was proved during the war that the louse conveys typhus. No fewer than a thousand species of mosquito are known to science, 18 of which occur in the British Isles. Of the latter one is known to carry malaria. Abroad, malaria, yellow fever, dengue, and elephantiasis are spread by mosquitoes. The little black "midge" is not usually more than an irritating pest, but it can occasionally be dangerous, especially when it has been on putrefying material. Its bite may then be followed by serious consequences, and small abscesses, followed by blood poisoning, are not unknown.

## HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

### WHEN WISE MRS. BRIDE FURNISHES HER HOME

By Bertha Bellows Streeter

The furnishing of the new home is an absorbing problem to most young couples. Most of them have all too little money to spend for furniture and if ever there is a time in a man's and a woman's life when a nice home is desired, it is after the honeymoon. Then the old friends casually "drop around" as they never will again, and Mrs. Bride is so eager to show them all what a dear little home the finest man in the world has provided for her.

In every furniture store you will find them, these girls and boys who know as little about the purchase of household supplies as they do about family responsibilities, "picking out" their furniture, holding hands and stealing a kiss or two behind the dressers when they think nobody is looking. It is a shame that so few of them are accompanied by older friends who could wisely advise them in their purchase. The furniture they are choosing today must be lived with a long, long time. They are starting a home and a great deal of unrest among young married women comes when a bit of cherished furniture begins to look shabby and they realize that there is no money with which to replace it.

Only those who have been through the experience know what a temptation it is to furnish the home complete at the outset. It is the most natural thing in the world that our young people want to "begin where their parents left off"—that the bridegroom should take his wife to a home as "good as the one she left" in order to be with him. Youth is impatient in waiting; it "wants things when it wants them," and is so full of confidence in itself that it cannot see why it should not have them.

Installment houses thrive as a result and young couples often find themselves depressed by what frequently seems a mountain of debt. Mrs. Bride longs to go to work; she cannot bear to be useless at such a time. What she could earn in a couple of months would make that bill look like thirty cents, she argues, she pictures the results in glowing terms. Her husband protests: "No, sir; he guesses he can support his wife! He didn't marry her to send her out to work afterwards. Other fellows support their wives and he can too, by George!"

But in the end, in these days friend wife gains her point. She offers her friends all sorts of excuses, she is too lonesome away from her old friends and other people all the time, she has been interested in too many outside things to be content to stay at home all the while; she wants to be doing something. Out of respect for her husband's feelings she cheerfully lies away, hardly admitting even to herself that she would go crazy if she couldn't earn something to help remove that load of debt that so de-

pressed her.

It takes lots of will power and lots of good common sense these days to be a wise Mrs. Bride. But there are girls to whom self-denial is no new sensation; girls who, while they try to get all the good out of the present, still keep an eye out on the future. They can sit down with the man to whom they are engaged and ask, "Just how much will we have to start on? And how can we spend it to the best advantage?"

In these days of inflated land values most young couples cannot buy a home; they are forced to rent. What they rent determines largely what it is wisest to buy in the line of furnishings. For instance a house with built-in bookcases, a fireplace or a bay window, a gas range or a wall bed will require less furniture to make it comfortable and look well than one without some or all of these features. Therefore, wise Mrs. Bride chooses her first house very carefully, considering well the possibilities of all she sees in the light of her furnishing fund.

Many young couples have never tried to visualize the home they hope to own some day. Now is the time to do it, however, before you furnish the first one, so each piece of furniture may be selected with the two places in mind as far as possible. If you plan on having your living room in oak in your dream house, it is poor policy to buy for the first home mahogany especially designed for living room use. Such practice will leave you some time with pieces quite out of accord with a harmonious scheme of furnishing. On the other hand, a few pieces of willow that may later appropriately add a touch of color and lightness to bed rooms or a sun room will make the first living room attractive and up-to-date at comparatively small expense.

When she chooses furniture, wise Mrs. Bride gets a good judge of wood to accompany her. The statements of furniture salesmen are not always to be relied upon, more the pity, not that they are dishonest, but many of them honestly do not know the peculiar markings and weight that distinguish some kinds of wood from another wood stained to imitate the first. Even if you can buy only a few pieces, have them genuine, not only for the satisfaction it affords, but also because it is economy in the end. A stained piece of furniture shows every scratch, you simply cannot make the piece look well again short of restaining. A bit of furniture polish, however, will make the genuine piece look like new. Cheap veneered furniture is a lure and a snare. To inexperienced eyes it looks as well as the more expensive article. But after a while, when weather conditions have not been just right, that veneer will curl up and peel off to the consternation of the young couple, who cannot see how on earth they can purchase something more sightly.

(Continued Next Week)

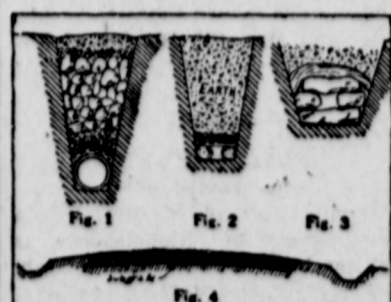
## GOOD ROADS

### ESSENTIALS OF GOOD ROADS

Rules Outlined for Construction of Stone Thoroughfares—Drainage Is Important.

The essential requirements of good stone road construction may be condensed into the following rules:

1. Cut the high places down to a grade not exceeding 1 to 20; fill up flats or low places so as to have a minimum grade of 1 to 200.
2. Construct subdrains to carry away all seepage water; also make enough cross-drains to dispose of surface-water. Fig. 1 shows a subdrain of drain-tile covered with stone. Fig. 2 shows a subdrain made of logs, and Fig. 3 shows one made of field stones.
3. Make the subgrade firm and solid and give it the same curvature as the surface of the finished road.
4. Spread the bottom course of stone evenly, then roll and add a little



Subdrains and Cross Section of Road.

fine material for a binder, and continue the rolling until the stones cease to sink and creep in front of the roller.

5. Spread the second course and roll it with the addition of binder and water until the whole surface is hard and smooth, carefully filling with stone any depressions that may appear; then finish the whole with a course of three-quarter-inch stone and screenings. This must be soaked with water and rolled until the surface is hard and unyielding. Always be careful to commence the rolling at the sides and gradually work toward the center; by so doing the crown of the road will be preserved. If this work is well and thoroughly done the result will be a road that is smooth, hard and convenient for travel at all seasons of the year. Fig. 4 shows a cross-section of a macadam road, with layers of stone compacted in place.

For a farming community the width of macadam need not be greater than 10 or 12 feet. The width of stone surface should be sufficient to take care of all the travel on the road; but on the other hand it should not be so great as to require unnecessary expense in the construction or maintenance of the road.

When water has to be conveyed from one side of a road to the other it should be taken under the road by means of a culvert. A stone culvert is, of course, the best, but a vitrified tile pipe or a corrugated metal culvert may be used.

Lastly, give the road a good coat of suitable road oil to prevent dust and retard much damage to automobiles.

### Cost of Good Road.

It has been found that it costs about \$2,500 a mile to build a really first-class road, but when it is properly constructed it is as permanent as a railway.



# IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. F. H. FITZGERALD, D. D.,  
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody  
Bible Institute of Chicago.  
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

## LESSON FOR AUGUST 1

### DAVID BRINGS THE ARK TO JERUSALEM.

LESSON TEXT—II Sam. 6:1-19; Ps. 24:7-10.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise.—Ps. 100:4.  
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Ex. 25:10-22; II Sam. 2:6-25; Heb. 9:2-10.  
PRIMARY TOPIC—Thanking God.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—The Ark of God Brought to Jerusalem.  
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What the Ark Meant to Israel.  
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Making Religion Central.

The ark was a symbol of the presence of God in Israel. It represented God's throne, the place from which he communicated his will to the people through the priest (Ex. 25:22; Psalms 80:1).

#### I. David's Unsuccessful Attempt to Bring Up the Ark (vv. 1-5).

This is an example of a wrong way of doing a right thing. That the ark of the Lord of Hosts, the symbol of God's presence, should be brought to the very center of the nation's life was a decision worthy of all praise. It surely met God's approval. David gathered together the representative men of the nation in order that the movement might be a national one. That David was sincere in this measure cannot be doubted, but he was hasty and inconsiderate. God had expressly decreed that the Kohathites should bear the ark upon their shoulders (Num. 4:14, 15; 7:9; 18:3). For them to place it even upon a new cart was a positive violation of God's commandment. Though David was sincere, his sincerity did not atone for disobedience to God's Word. The dictum that it matters little what you do, just so you are honest and sincere, is one of the Devil's blackest lies. It mattered much in this case, and always does. David cannot be excused on the ground of ignorance, because he had the opportunity to know. God cannot be blamed for man's ignorance when he has given him the law and the ability to understand it.

#### II. God Vindicates His Law and Holiness (vv. 6-9).

The people were very joyful as they moved on toward Jerusalem with the ark, but suddenly there was a stop to their jubilant voices and music. At some rough place in the road the oxen stumbled and Uzzah, anxious for the precious freight on his cart, reached forth his hand to steady it. This resulted in his being stricken with death. Ignorance does not make a man immune from the death which is in the touch of the heavily charged electric wire; neither does it in the case of the violation of God's laws. Even those who were designated by the Lord to carry the ark were not allowed to touch it with their hands. Since the ark was God's dwelling place among men, they needed to know that he was holy. God's judgment was severe, but not more so than they deserved. This awful visitation of just judgment struck terror to David. Well it might, for he was in the path of disobedience. The Lord's presence has no terror for those who obey his word.

#### III. The Ark of God in the House of Obed-Edom (vv. 10-12).

The presence of Jehovah always brings blessings. The homes where God is welcomed are always blessed. Obed-Edom was not better personally than Uzzah and David, but he openly received the Lord and properly related himself to him. What had been death and dread to others was life and blessing to him.

#### IV. The Ark Brought to Jerusalem With Great Joy (vv. 13-19).

1. Sacrifices offered after going six paces (v. 13). David made the start and when convinced of God's approval he made offerings. These were both burnt and peace offerings, typifying the self-dedication of the offerers and their thanksgiving (I Chron. 16:1).

2. David's great joy (vv. 14, 15). The people joined him with great shouting and with the sound of the trumpet.

3. Michal's criticism (v. 16). Even though David went to excess in his expression of joy, it was wrong in her to criticize, for God seems to have sanctioned David's rebuke of her (v. 23).

4. The grand celebration (vv. 17-19). As a token of his gratitude to God, David generously treated the people.

5. The King of glory, the Lord Jesus Christ coming (Psalms 24:7-10).

This was not the psalm composed by David for the occasion of bringing up the ark; that was Psalm 105 (see I Chron. 16). It is strange that such a suggestion should have been made. The Twenty-fourth Psalm pictures Christ as the coming and triumphant King. At that time the gates shall open to him and the King of glory shall come in.

#### Self-Judgment.

Turn thine eyes unto thyself, and beware thou judge not the deeds of other men. In judging of others a man laboreth in vain, often erreth, and easily sinneth; but in judging and examining himself, he always laboreth fruitfully.—Thomas a Kempis.

#### Amiable People.

Amiable people, though often subject to imposition in their contact with the world, yet radiate so much of sunshine that they are reflected in all appreciative hearts.—Delany.

## Why Not Now?

By REV. W. W. KETCHUM

Director of the Evening Classes,  
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation.—II Cor. 6:2.

You expect to become a Christian some day, well then, why not now?

Do you delay because you feel that there is time enough? Do not be deceived by this suggestion of Satan, who would have all people put off their decision to become Christians until it is too late.

When I was a boy in grammar school, we used to have a principal who every day or so would enter the schoolroom, and slowly passing through it, say in measured tones, "Pro-crast-nation—is—the-thief—of—time." Then quietly, without another word, he would pass out. His purpose was to impress upon his boys and girls that they should not put off till tomorrow, or from day to day, that which should be done at once. It seems to me that in our text God is in effect saying the same thing, when he tells us, "Now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."

"No Promise of Tomorrow." One time while being driven in the country to minister at the funeral of a man who had died very suddenly, I was surprised at the wisdom shown by the wayward young man who was conveying me. There was a lull in the conversation. Then suddenly he broke forth with this startling fact: "You know, we have no promise of a tomorrow." What truth there is in that statement—"No promise of a tomorrow." And yet, how heedless we are of the fact it so succinctly sets forth. We go on neglecting to do that which is of such moment to us, actually gambling with time and with our souls as the stake. No promise of a tomorrow is what God is saying in the words of our text.

Again, are you putting off your decision to become a Christian, because you feel that you want first to have a good time? What a specious argument that is, and how Satan does use it, especially to deceive young people. He would try to make them believe that they say good-by to all the good times when they become Christians; but that is not so, for there is nothing "good" that a person has to give up to become a Christian. To be sure, there are things that are bad and harmful that must be given up, and these the Devil camouflages to make them look good to people. He succeeds surprisingly well, for folks are easily fooled by the enemy of human souls and often they do not awaken to the fact that they have been deceived until it is too late.

What we need to do is to estimate the real value of things. Who that is wise would buy glass jewels for diamonds, or accept fools' gold for the genuine? If we scrape beneath the tinsel with which Satan covers things that are bad, to make them look good, and if we carefully weigh everything he offers us in the balances of eternity, we shall discover their worthlessness; everything he offers, though it give pleasure for a season, "at last," as Solomon said of the wine cup, "it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

#### Good Times for the Christian.

Christ on the other hand offers all that is good and worthwhile in this life and the life to come. The really good times are for the Christian, and if any one on earth can enjoy himself, it is the person whose life has been enlarged by the coming into it of Christ. He it is who not only gives life, but gives it abundantly. This is true in this life, because Christ enlarges a person's capacity for enjoyment.

We frankly admit that there are restrictions and limitations for the Christian; but he who says that there are restrictions and limitations of real life is false. The things that must be cut off are those that make for death. The surgeon's knife cuts out a cancer, but a cancer makes for death; and so do those things that the person who would be a Christian, must cut out of his life. The very cutting out of these things sets a person free for the real pleasure of life.

Is it not a mean thing to choose the pleasures of sin for a season, and then, when the candle of life has almost burned itself out, fling ourselves upon God's mercy? To such who so choose, expecting to become Christians when they are about to die, that they may thereby escape hell and gain heaven, God holds out no promise of salvation. That people are saved at the last moment of life, as was the thief on the cross, we know, but who dare say that the one who chooses to refuse the salvation God offers now shall ever have another proffer of mercy?

There is a time, we know not when; A place, we know not where; That seals the destiny of man For glory or despair.

"Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."

## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAM

Illustrated by BONNER

### PINKY PIG'S STORY.

"As everything is quiet," said Pinky Pig, "and as there is no food anywhere around, I will tell this story:

"I've had it to tell for some time but haven't done so as there has always been something to eat or do in the way of finding food to keep me from telling a story. No one could possibly tell a story when there was the least scrap of food to eat or to find."

"No one could," agreed Brother Bacon.

"I started to tell," said Miss Ham.

"No one with a grain of pig sense could," said Grandfather Porky.

"What do you mean by pig sense?" asked Miss Ham.

"You've heard of horse sense, haven't you?" asked Grandfather Porky.

"It means that a creature who has horse sense has horse sense."

"I should imagine so," said Miss Ham.

"I haven't finished speaking," said Grandfather Porky proudly.

"Finish," said Miss Ham.

"You shouldn't want me to finish. You should want me to continue for a time longer," said Grandfather Porky.

"Oh, well that's all right. I don't mind who keeps on talking when there is no food around, but I meant you to finish what you were saying and that would be continuing," said Miss Ham.

Grandfather Porky wheeled his crooked little tail and grunted: "I'm not quite sure if that is polite or not, but I don't really care. I will go on and tell what I meant to tell."

"Forgetting entirely," squealed Pinky Pig, "that I started to tell a story."

"In a moment we will give you a chance," said Porky.

"But then maybe some food will come and I'll never tell that story."

"You can go on and tell the story and we can eat," said Grandfather Porky.

"I couldn't do that," said Pinky; "that would be simply impossible, horribly impossible."

"Why do you say horribly impossible?" asked Miss Ham.

"Well, I liked the sounds of the words together," said Pinky Pig.

"Now Grandfather Porky," he added, "explain what you mean by pig sense and horse sense and then I will tell my story."

"Don't order your elders and superiors about in that manner, please," said Grandfather Porky.

"I mean, dear grandfather," squealed Pinky, "that it would be so nice to hear your explanations first."

"That's better, that's better," said Grandfather Porky.

"Well, horse sense means good common sense such as a horse has. Horses are supposed to be so intelligent, in fact they are very intelligent, and they have very wonderful common sense."

"Now when I said pig sense I meant the kind of sense pigs have such as horse sense is the kind of sense horses have."

"Horses have common sense. That is horse sense, and pigs have a sense of greediness, and that is pig sense."

All the pigs squealed and laughed hard at this. "Now Pinky, for your story," they said.

"The other day," said Pinky, "a little dog was walking by with a small bull dog. I heard her talking to a friend and she said that in a place right in the city, along a city street, a small girl came up to her as she was leading her dog along by the leash."

"The small girl asked her if she had a dog or a pig with her. The little girl said at first she was so surprised she thought the small girl who had asked such a question must be joking, but no, it seemed she didn't really know and as she had never seen a pig but had heard about them she thought the bulldog who looked different from other dogs she had seen was one."

"The little girl said she felt sorry to think that there were some children who didn't know more about animals than that, and she said her dog wasn't angry but understood, too."

"Gracious, that was the part of the story that amused me! The dog should have been flattered to have been taken for a pig."

"He should have been, it is true," squealed the other pigs.

Couldn't See It.

Ruth—What's the matter, Johnny?

Johnny—Got something in my eye!

Ruth—What is it?

Little Johnny—Don't know! Can't see it.



1—"Trail's End," the residence, near Dayton, O., of Gov. James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for president. 2—Delegates to the Conference of Boulogne which is being continued at Spa, Belgium. 3—Charles Francis Adams II, amateur skipper and wheelman of the Resolute, defender against Shamrock IV, in races for America's cup.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Third Party Movement Comes to Grief in Bolts and Splits.

### PLATFORM PREVENTS FUSION

La Follette Declined to Lead the Radical Hosts—Labor and Single Taxers Nominate—Important Sedition Trial in Chicago—Vermont Will Not Aid Suffrage—Germans Yield at Spa.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

The movement to amalgamate various organizations of Socialists, farmers, laborers, intellectuals, radicals, single taxers, idealists and others sailing under different party designations, into a third party steered by the Committee of Forty-eight in convention at Chicago, failed. At one time prospects of fusion appeared rather favorable; when the 48-ers marched in a body to the convention of the Labor party being held simultaneously, and amid a great love feast and every appearance of fraternity united the two conventions. Soon the Single Taxers, the Nonpartisan league, the American Party of Texas (former Governor Ferguson), the American Constitutional party (Hearst) and the World War Veterans, an independent organization of ex-service men, were in the fusion.

A platform carrying the principles, aims, demands and desires of all of them would have contributed materially to the paper shortage. It could not be framed, much less printed, and became an insurmountable obstacle. Cleavage was along pink and red lines. Labor which was red—at least red-blooded—had the best working organization and pushed through the adoption of its planks, leaving little chance for the pink or parlor radicals led by Amos Pinchot, George L. Record and J. A. H. Hopkins. First the Single Taxers, who wanted only one plank and could not get that, bolted. Then Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, who was expected to be the messiah of the movement, found the platform too radical and refused to run on it. Then the fusion dissolved in bolts and fadeaways. Governor Ferguson went back to Texas, representatives of the Nonpartisan league announced they would have nothing to do with the new third party, the more radical of the 48-ers were swallowed by the Labor party, the remainder withdrew, while the American Constitutional party was lost in the shuffle.

The Labor party and the Single Taxers serenely proceeded to carry out independent programs and each nominated a presidential ticket. The only victory was achieved by the Labor party which captured Parley P. Christensen, an attorney of Salt Lake City, Utah, one of the original 48-ers, and made him its candidate. Max S. Hayes, labor leader of Cleveland, O., was nominated for vice president.

Pennsylvania, failing to land its favorite sons, Governor Sproul and Attorney General Palmer, as the standard bearers, respectively, of the Republican and Democratic parties, has achieved its ambition to have a presidential candidate, for the Single Tax party nominated Robert C. Macauley of Philadelphia, with R. C. Barnum of Cleveland, O., as a running mate.

After eight weeks of effort and the examination of several thousand renunciations, a jury was finally secured and the trial begun in Chicago of William Bross Lloyd and 19 other officials and members of the Communist Labor party, charged with conspiracy to overthrow the government. Prosecution is by the state of Illinois and follows the action of a special grand jury which last January indicted the defendants, after a series of spectacular raids on their headquarters and meeting places by State's Attorney Hoyne. Lloyd is a millionaire resident of Winnetka, Ill., who long has been identified with radical movements and the capacity of leader and financial assistant. Indicted with him were

members of the national, state and Cook county executive committees of the party, secretaries of local branches, members of the organization and propaganda committee, organizers and agitators.

The trial is being conducted before Judge Oscar Hebel of the superior court and presents an array of legal talent such as never assembled before in a case involving radicals and their actions, unless the famous McNamara trial at Los Angeles be excepted. Leading counsel for the defense is Clarence Darrow, who occupied the same position in the McNamara case, and his principal assistants are William S. Forrest, a famous criminal defense lawyer, and William A. Cunnea, prominent Socialist attorney and former candidate of that party for state's attorney of Cook county. Associated with Prosecutor Hoyne are the full legal strength of his office and eminent counsel from the outside, including Attorney Frank Comerford as special prosecutor. The latter in the past has been identified with some of the biggest labor cases on the defense side, this being his first essay at the role of prosecutor in an important trial of any nature. He is regarded as an authority on mass and social problems, and returned a few months ago from a study in Europe of bolshevism and its effects.

The state scored in the preliminary sessions of the trial in securing the admission as evidence of acts and speeches of the defendants of a period prior to the passage of the state sedition law of a year ago. The prosecution is endeavoring to show that the defendants have declared themselves to be in full accord with the Moscow manifesto adopted in Moscow, Russia, by the third international congress in March, 1919; that the congress was composed of revolutionary socialists from Europe, Asia and America; that it was held for the purpose of forming a manifesto or program which would outline the means by which constitutional governments might be overthrown and dictatorships of the proletariat established, and all nations be governed from Moscow. Also that the Communist party is affiliated with the international body and is an integral part of the Russian organization; and that the defendants state in their platform that they are for the overthrow of the government of the United States. The state further contends that they advocate mass action, in other words, proceedings from the shops and factories to capture and annihilate the apparatus of government and that they tell the workers that the Constitution cannot be amended in their behalf, and therefore must be destroyed.

The defense has not, at this writing, been outlined. Volumes of testimony are expected. It is the first case under the Illinois sedition law and if won will present that law as a model for other states as well as for congressional enactments. On account of the prominence of the defendants and the effect the decision will have on radical movements in general, it looms as one of the most important trials of recent years.

Gov. Percival W. Clement of Vermont has at last clarified his position in regard to the woman suffrage amendment, by refusing to call a special session of the legislature to consider or ratify the act; in spite of reports that he had been urged to do so by Senator Harding, Republican presidential candidate. Inferentially, the governor takes a rap at the Supreme court of the United States and also charges that there is too much lobbying in connection with constitutional amendments and other important legislation. As a reason for refusing to call a special session, the governor states that the present legislature was elected before the question of ratifying the suffrage amendment had arisen and the people of the state have had no opportunity to express themselves on the issue. He proposes that the matter be taken up by the next legislature and that candidates for election be required to declare themselves on woman suffrage. He alludes to the recent decision on prohibition by saying that the Constitution "as it is interpreted by the Supreme court today threatens the foundation of free popular government." Governor Clement declares: "The sixteenth amendment to the Constitution (on federal income tax) had been

lobbed through congress and the state legislatures by federal agents, and the eighteenth (prohibition) had been forced through by powerful and irresponsible organizations operating through paid agents and it is now proposed to form through the nineteenth amendment, for woman suffrage, in the same manner and also without the sanction of the freemen."

Whether there will be a coal shortage next winter seems to depend upon the car supply and transportation situation. A national association of bituminous operators recently assembled at Washington, gave out a statement that they were ready to load all cars offered but that the supply of cars at the mines had been only 35 to 40 per cent of the number needed. Accordingly, in spite of the pleas of building, road material and other interests, the interstate commerce commission continued in effect until August 20 the order confining the use of open top cars to coal, with a modification excepting flat cars with sides less than 36 inches in height, cars equipped with racks or cars which on June 19 had been retired from coal transportation and assigned to other service. The modified order also gives preference to shipments of coal to public utilities.

Contrary to all expectations, Orange-men's day (July 12) passed off quietly in Ireland with parades, speech-making and a celebration of some kind in every hamlet, village and town in Ulster. The most important utterance, defying the Sinn Fein, warning the government and presaging future trouble, was made by Sir Edward Carson, Ulster Unionist leader. It was practically a peace or fight declaration and served notice on the government that if it did not accept the help Ulster offered, the Ulster volunteers would reorganize and take matters into their own hands. A significant declaration was that the Sinn Fein "must execute those guilty of murder before we will treat with them." Although not disorderly, it was a disappointment to those who hoped that a conciliatory note might be struck in the celebration. The most important thing that has recently occurred in Irish affairs and which is said to have made the government sit up and take notice as never before, is the threat of British trades unions, especially the miners and railway men, to take direct action for the purpose of compelling the government to call a truce, withdraw troops from Ireland and institute an Irish parliament. A resolution to the effect introduced in the Miners' federation is said to have been adopted on a card vote by 2,700,000 against 1,626,000 and to be backed by the railway men.

Germany's efforts to evade or secure mitigation of the terms of the peace treaty through the Spa conference have been characterized by the same tactics employed while the treaty was being prepared. Prior to the signing at Versailles came emphatic announcements that Germany could not or would not do certain things. Yet when the treaty was ready, the Germans signed. So it has been at Spa. The German delegates bluffed and then crawled. They showed sores and misery without evoking any pronounced sympathy from the other delegates. They pleaded poverty. They pleaded the inability of the government to combat internal opposition to the demands; yet up to this writing, they have yielded on all points. One provision of the treaty which the Germans have never fulfilled and seemed determined to evade, was that calling for the delivery of coal to the allies. The amount called for is about 2,000,000 tons a month. According to the German delegates, the country could not furnish this amount. They would suffer their territory to be occupied or even a renewal of the war in lieu of compliance. For nearly 24 hours there was a deadlock while the allied military chiefs were being summoned and preparations made for marching into Germany.

This action seemed to have the desired effect and there was every evidence that the Germans would try to supply the coal, with the allies lending them generous assistance in the matter of more and better food for the miners and an arrangement of prices to conform with international markets.



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### JACKSON COUNTY McKee

McKee, July 19.—Like Hays from Dayton is visiting friends in McKee and Jackson county.—Miss Linda Nevill from Lexington was here last week in the interest of trachoma. She has arranged for a clinic to be held in McKee some time in August, and anyone wishing to have them treated may come and have them treated without cost.—Dr. J. A. Anderson who has been living in McKee for several years has bought property in Kingston, Madison county, and will move with his family some time in September. The people regret very much to give him up as he is a splendid doctor.—The teachers institute convened here last week and was the best that has been held in this county for several years. Prof. Lewis from Winchester was the instructor. He was accompanied here by his wife.—The State Supt. Prof. Colvin was in McKee last week and attended the institute on Thursday. He gave three lectures which were enjoyed by everyone present.—Miss Susie Watson from Bond began her school in McKee this morning. She taught here last year, and the people of this district are fortunate in getting her back this year again.—Miss Helen Burton from Lexington was here last week in interest of the Junior Red Cross. She gave a very interesting talk Tuesday evening.—Charlie Lainhart from Crestmont is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tyra Lainhart.

McKee, July 13.—The educational board met Monday July the 5th to elect a school supervisor and do some other work. After a close investigation the board elected R. O. Cornelius as he had been doing school work most of his time and has had a wide experience in the public schools of Jackson county. As a teacher, his records are good, having spent several years in Berea College and has taken some training in Sue Bennett School at London. It is felt he will give good service, which the county needs very much.

### Carico

Carico, July 19.—We have had some hard rains and the river is full here.—Crops are fine around here.—The citizens are cutting their oats and report a good yield.—James Summers is down with his back.—Henry Riley has been on the sick list.—Our school will start today with E. D. Herald as teacher.—John Summers lost a fine sheep last week by dogs.—Blackberries are getting ripe and the women are filling their cans.—There was some disturbance in the Holiness meeting at Old Bend schoolhouse yesterday.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis Robinson have gone to Hamilton to work.—John Parker of Camp Taylor is visiting his sister.—J. D. Angel, who was shot, is able to go without his crutches.—We are sorry to hear of Frank Smith being shot and killed on Horse Lick.—Bert Summers is planning to go to Altamont to haul coal this week.

### MADISON COUNTY Big Hill

Big Hill, July 19.—Plenty of rain and the crops are growing fine.—The new schoolhouse is to be started July 19, and to be completed by September 1.—Willie Abrams' boy was accidentally shot by a younger brother. He was taken to the Robinson Hospital last Saturday evening and died Sunday. The parents have our deepest sympathy.—Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Settle, Sherman Settle and Dr. Settle have been spending a few weeks at the Hot Springs and Mt. Jackson, Ind.—Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Settle and Sherman have returned.—Miss Lucy Hayes began her school at Mallory Springs, July 19. This makes five years she has taught at Mallory and ten at Pilot Knob.—Institute at Richmond, which was conducted by Prof. Ward, was quite a success. Most every teacher

went home with many new suggestions to be used in school.

### Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, July 19.—The church attendants of the Glades Church from around here, are quite enthusiastic over the revival being conducted by the Rev. Masters.—Miss Agnes Moore begins her school at High Point. Agnes is said to have been quite successful in the school she taught in this county last year.—Ray McKnight, from near Lancaster, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Clure Anderson.—Wheat and oats are harvested and we of Walnut Meadow are looking forward to having our pike turned from a rock bed into a traversable "via."—Miss Edith Tutt was visiting in this vicinity last week.

### Celebrate Twenty-fifth Wedding Anniversary

Sunday being the 18th of the month found the Silver Wedding Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Ogg being celebrated by relatives and friends. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ogg, E. F. Ogg and family, Chas. Anderson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Will Anderson and little daughter, Chas. Duerson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey James, Bert Martin and family, Isaac Martin and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Moore and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hawlett, Lock Manal and family, Hugh Campbell and Raymond McKnight. Everybody seemed to enjoy either himself or his dinner. It was agreed by those present who knew the bride and groom of twenty-five years ago, that they are just as good looking and as happy looking as they were on that memorable day when the perverse couple made their way from Rockcastle county to Lancaster, Garrard county, accompanied by W. A. Ogg and Miss Jennie Jackson, now Mrs. L. V. Moore. Those present wished the host and hostess a long and happy life and congratulated them on having four noble children, two daughters and two sons. The daughters are graduates of Berea College and are following the teaching profession. One is doing high school work in Mechanicsville consolidated school, Mechanicsville, Ia., the other having domestic science and grade work in a centralized school near Warren, O. The sons are still students of Berea during the school year and are devoted farmers on their home farm during their vacation periods.

### Panola

Panola, July 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Troy Abney of Beattyville, after a pleasant visit at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bicknell, have returned home.—Luther Powell and Claude Lakes, over-seas veterans of the World War, have been discharged from service and are with delighted relatives.—Willie Isaacs, of Hamilton, O., joined his wife and baby, Russell, on a visit to the family of Joseph M. Powell.—Mrs. John Freeman and children, of Middletown, O., are visiting relatives here.—Joe Mize and family have returned home.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilgus Hunter and Master Andrew were dinner guests at Idle Wild Farm.—Mr. and Mrs. John Cox and children, Tony Burnam, Russell and Doppie Maret, were also afternoon guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Rawlings.—Mrs. Crate Robinson and daughters are the guests at the home of Erby Bicknell.—Mr. and Mrs. Noah Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Richardson and Lloyd Patrick, of Middletown, O., were guests of the family of J. W. Patrick, Sunday.—The Baptists are still holding their tent meetings with a good attendance.—The Rev. Hobard Richardson and the Rev. Tye Isaacs preached at Beech Grove schoolhouse Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Isaacs and children were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lakes Sunday.—Miss Merle Wilson opened her school at Bark Road school on

## Annual FIDDLERS' Meeting AT BERA, KY.

The Progress Club will hold a meeting of "Old Time Fiddlers," at the College Tabernacle, on Saturday evening, August 21, 1920. Circumstances have made this change of date necessary.

The first prize is Fifty Dollars, the second is Thirty Dollars, and the third is Twenty Dollars. The number of contestants for these three prizes is limited to fifteen.

Also a prize of Ten Dollars will be given to the fiddler who plays the best tune with accompaniment. The number of contestants for this prize is limited to six.

The Club will pay the railway fare (not to exceed ten dollars) of all fiddlers who play at the meeting, but not the fare of their accompanists.

The awarding of the prizes will be left to a vote of the fiddlers who take part in the program.

If you wish to take part in the contest write for particulars to ALSON BAKER, Berea, Kentucky.

the 19th, with a good attendance.—People are taking advantage of the bountiful blackberry crop by conserving to the limit.—We have an abundance of peaches, but apples are not so plentiful.—Johnnie Bengie is convalescing with his injured hand.

### Silver Creek

Silver Creek, July 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Daugherty and son of Winchester visited the latter's sister, Mrs. G. E. Anderson.—A party of five, consisting of C. T. Todd, Will Anderson, Matt Whitmore, Dave Smith, and a friend, motored to Lexington, Frankfort and Richmond Tuesday.—Miss Nannie Johnson and Mrs. Minnie Gadd motored to Richmond Wednesday to attend Teachers' Institute.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Billy Lamb, a boy, christened Joe Martin.—Buck Johnson, of Whites Station, who has been confined to his bed so long, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. G. E. Anderson.—Mrs. Mark Spink and Mrs. Nettie Mann of Ohio are spending a few days at the Burdette Summer home.

### Clay Lick

Clay Lick, July 19.—Corn and tobacco crops are looking fine in this vicinity.—The Estridge school began July 19, with Mrs. Eliza Ogg as teacher.—Mr. and Mrs. Winkler of Red Lick were visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wolford Logsdon, last week.—Miss Addie and Eppie Williams attended the institute at Richmond last week.—Mrs. George Huff and son, Marsell, were visiting in Berea Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Grover Botkin, of Berea, and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Bot-

### HARDING SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE A NEW KEYNOTE (Continued from Page One)

from personal government, individual, dictatorial, autocratic or what not.

No man is big enough to run this great republic. There never has been one. Such domination was never intended. Tranquillity, stability, dependability—all are assured in party sponsorship, and we mean to renew the assurances which were rendered in the cataclysmal war.

Our first commitment is the restoration of representative popular government, under the constitution, through the agency of the Republican party. Our vision includes more than a chief executive, we believe in a cabinet of highest capacity, equal to the responsibilities which our system contemplates, in whose councils the vice president, second official of the republic, shall be asked to participate. The same vision includes a cordial understanding and coordinated activities with a house of Congress, fresh from the people, voicing the convictions which members bring from direct contact with the electorate, and cordial co-operation along with the restored functions of the senate, fit to be the greatest deliberative body of the world.

### International Relationship.

It is not difficult, Chairman Lodge, to make ourselves clear on the question of international relationship. We Republicans of the senate, conscious of our solemn oaths and mindful of our constitutional obligations, when we saw the structure of a world super-government taking visionary form, joined in a becoming warning of our devotion to this republic. If the torch of constitutionalism had not been dimmed, the delayed peace of the world and the tragedy of disappointment of America easily might have been avoided. The Republicans of the senate halted the barter of independence American eminence and influence, which it was proposed to exchange for an obscure and unequal place in the merged government of the world. Our party means to hold the heritage of American nationality unimpaired and unsundered.

The world will not misconstrue. We do not mean to hold aloof. We do not mean to shun a single responsibility of this republic to world civilization. There is no hate in the American heart. We have no envy, no suspicion, no aversion for any people in the world. We hold to our rights, and mean to defend, aye, we mean to sustain the rights of this nation and our citizens alike, everywhere under the shining sun. Yet there is the concord of amity and sympathy and fraternity in every resolution. There is a genuine aspiration in every American breast for a tranquil friendship with all the world.

One may readily sense the conscience of our America. I am sure I understand the purpose of the dominant group of the senate. We were not seeking to defeat a world aspiration, we were resolved to safeguard America. We were resolved then, even as we are today, and will be tomorrow, to preserve this free and independent republic.

In the call of the conscience of America is peace, peace that closes the gaping wound of world war, and silences the impassioned voices of international envy and distrust. Heeding this call and knowing as I do the disposition of the Congress, I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as a Republican Congress can pass its declaration for a Republican executive to sign.

It is better to be the free and disinterested agent of international justice and advancing civilization, with the covenant of conscience, than be shackled by a written compact which surrenders our freedom of action and gives to a military alliance the right to proclaim America's duty to the world. No surrender of rights to a world council or its military alliance, no assumed mandatory however appealing, ever shall summon the sons of this republic to war. Their supreme sacrifice shall only be asked for America and its call of honor. There is a sanctity in that right we will not delegate.

### Leaving America Independent.

Disposed as we are, the way is very simple. Let the failure attending assumption, obstinacy, impracticability and delay be recognized, and let us find the big, practical, unselfish way to do our part, neither covetous because of ambition nor hesitant through fear, but ready to serve ourselves, humanity and God. With a senate advising as the constitution contemplates, I would hopefully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship, to commit the moral forces of the world, America included, to peace and international justice, still leaving America free, independent and self-reliant, but offering friendship to all the world.

It is folly to close our eyes to outstanding facts. Humanity is restive, much of the world is in revolution, the agents of discord and destruction have wrought their tragedy in pathetic Russia, have lighted their torches among other peoples, and hope to see America as a part of the great Red conflagration. Ours is the temple of liberty under the law, and it is ours to call the Sons of Opportunity to its defense. America must not only save herself, but ours must be the appealing voice to sober the world.

It must be understood that toll alone makes for accomplishment and advancement, and righteous possession is the reward of toil, and its incentive. There is no progress except in the stimulus of competition.

The chief trouble today is that the world war wrought the destruction of healthful competition, left our storehouses empty, and there is a minimum production when our need is maximum. Maximums, not minimums, is the call of America. It isn't a new story, because war never fails to leave depleted storehouses and always impairs the efficiency of production. War also establishes its higher standards for wages, and they abide. I wish the higher wage to abide, on one explicit condition—that the wage-earner will give full return for the wage received.

### Production, More Production.

I want, somehow, to appeal to the sons and daughters of the republic, to every producer, to join hand and brain in production, more production, honest production, patriotic production, because patriotic production is no less a defense of our best civilization than that of armed force. Profiteering is a crime of commission, under-production is a crime of omission. We must work our most and best, else the destructive reaction will come. The menacing tendency of the present day is not chargeable wholly to the unsettled and fevered conditions caused by the war. The manifest weakness in popular government lies in the temptation to appeal to group citizenship for political advantage.

It would be the blindness of folly to ignore the activities in our own country which are aimed to destroy our economic system, and to commit us to the colossal tragedy which has destroyed all freedom and made Russia impotent. This movement is not to be halted in throttled liberties. We must not abridge the freedom of speech, the freedom of press, or the freedom of assembly, because there is no value in repression. These liberties are as sacred as the freedom of religious belief, as inviolable as the rights of life and the pursuit of happiness. We do hold to the right to crush sedition, to stifle a menacing contempt for law, to stamp out a peril to the safety of the republic or its people, when emer-

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### CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$25 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

gency calls, because security and the majesty of the law are the first essentials of liberty. He who threatens destruction of the government by force or flaunts his contempt for lawful authority, ceases to be a loyal citizen and forfeits his rights to the freedom of the republic.

No party is indifferent to the welfare of the wage-earner. To us his good fortune is of deepest concern, and we seek to make that good fortune permanent. We do not oppose but approve collective bargaining, because that is an outstanding right, but we are unalterably insistent that its exercise must not destroy the equally sacred right of the individual, in his necessary pursuit of livelihood. Any American has the right to quit his employment, so has every American the right to seek employment. The group must not endanger the individual, and we must discourage groups preying upon one another, and none shall be allowed to forget that the government's obligations are alike to all the people.

### No Strike Against Government.

We are so confident that much of the present-day insufficiency and inefficiency of transportation are due to the withering hand of government operation that we emphasize anew our opposition to government ownership, we want to expedite the reparation and make sure the mistake is not repeated.

A state of inadequate transportation facilities, mainly chargeable to the failure of governmental experiment, is losing millions to agriculture, it is hindering industry, it is menacing the American people with a fuel shortage little less than a peril. It emphasizes the present-day problem and suggests that spirit of encouragement and assistance which commits all America to relieve such an emergency.

Gross expansion of currency and credit have depreciated the dollar just as expansion and inflation have discredited the coins of the world. We inflated in haste, we must deflate in deliberation. We debased the dollar in reckless finance, we must restore in honesty.

In all sincerity we promise the prevention of unreasonable profits, we challenge profiteering with all the moral force and the legal powers of government and people, but it is fair, aye, it is timely, to give reminder that law is not the sole corrective of our economic ills.

### Drive Against Extravagance.

Let us call to all the people for thrift and economy, for denial and sacrifice if need be, for a nation-wide drive against extravagance and luxury, to a recommitment to simplicity of living, to that prudent and normal plan of life which is the health of the republic.

New conditions, which attend amazing growth and extraordinary industrial development, call for a new and forward-looking program. The American farmer had a hundred and twenty millions to feed in the home market, and heard the cry of the world for food and answered it, though he faced an appalling task amid handicaps never encountered before.

Contemplating the defenselessness of the individual farmer to meet the organized buyers of his products and the distributors of the things the farmer buys, I hold that farmers should not only be permitted but encouraged to join in co-operative association to reap the just measure of reward merited by their arduous toil.

Our platform is an earnest pledge of renewed concern for this most essential and elemental industry and in both appreciation and interest we pledge effective expression in law and practice. We will hail that co-operation which again will make profitable and desirable the ownership and operation of comparatively small farms intensively cultivated, and which will facilitate the caring for the products of farm and orchard without the lamentable waste under present conditions.

America would look with anxiety on the discouragement of farming activity either through the government's neglect or its paralysis by socialistic practices. A Republican administration will be committed to renewed regard for agriculture, and seek the participation of farmers in curing the ills justly complained of, and aim to place the American farm where it ought to be—highly ranked in American activities and fully sharing the highest good fortunes of American life.

Becomingly associated with this subject are the policies of irrigation and reclamation, so essential to agricultural expansion, and the continued development of the great and wonderful West. It is our purpose to continue and enlarge federal aid, not in sectional partiality, but for the good of all America.

I believe the budget system will effect a necessary, helpful reformation, and reveal business methods to government business.

I believe federal departments should

be made more efficient and send back to productive effort thousands of federal employees, who are either duplicating work or not essential at all.

I believe in the protective tariff policy and know we will be calling for its saving Americanism again.

I believe in a great merchant marine. I would have this republic the leading maritime nation of the world.

I believe in a navy ample to protect it, and able to assure us dependable defense.

I believe in a small army, but the best in the world, with a mindfulness for preparedness which will avoid the unutterable cost of our previous neglect.

I believe in our eminence in trade abroad, which the government should aid in expanding, both in revealing markets and speeding cargoes.

I believe in establishing standards for immigration, which are concerned with the future citizenship of the republic, not with mere man-power in industry.

I believe that every man who dons the garb of American citizenship and walks in the light of American opportunity, must become American in heart and soul.

I believe in holding fast to every forward step in unshackling child labor and elevating conditions of woman's employment.

I believe the federal government should stamp out lynching and remove that stain from the fair name of America.

I believe the federal government should give its effective aid in solving the problem of ample and becoming housing of its citizenship.

I believe this government should make its Liberty and Victory bonds worth all that its patriotic citizens paid in purchasing them.

Taxes Must Be Reduced.

I believe the tax burdens imposed for the war emergency must be revised to the needs of peace, and in the interest of equity in distribution of the burden.

I believe the negro citizens of America should be guaranteed the enjoyment of all their rights, that they have earned the full measure of citizenship bestowed, that their sacrifices in blood on the battlefields of the republic have entitled them to all of freedom and opportunity, all of sympathy and aid that the American spirit of fairness and justice demands.

I believe there is an easy and open path to righteous relationship with Mexico. It has seemed to me that our undeveloped, uncertain and infirm policy has made us a culpable party to the governmental misfortunes in that land. Our relations ought to be both friendly and sympathetic; we would like to acclaim a stable government there, and offer a neighborly hand in pointing the way to greater progress.

I believe in law enforcement. If elected I mean to be a constitutional president, and it is impossible to ignore the constitution, unthinkable to evade the law, when our every commitment is to orderly government.

The four million defenders on land and sea were worthy of the best traditions of a people never war-like in peace and never pacifist in war. They commanded our pride, they have our gratitude, which must have genuine expression. It is not only a duty, it is a privilege to see that the sacrifices made shall be requited, and that those still suffering from casualties and disabilities shall be abundantly aided and restored to the highest capabilities of citizenship and its enjoyment.

### Advocate Woman Suffrage.

The womanhood of America, always its glory, its inspiration and the potent, uplifting force in its social and spiritual development, is about to be enfranchised. In so far as congress can go, the fact is already accomplished. By party edict, by my recorded vote, by personal conviction I am committed to this measure of justice. It is my earnest hope, my sincere desire that the one needed state vote be quickly recorded in the affirmation of the right of equal suffrage and that the vote of every citizen shall be cast and counted in the approaching election.

And to the great number of noble women who have opposed in conviction this tremendous change in the ancient relation of the sexes as applied to government, I venture to plead that they will accept the full responsibility of enlarged citizenship and give to the best in the republic their suffrage and support.

Ours is not only a fortunate people but a very common-sensical people, with vision high but their feet on the earth, with belief in themselves and faith in God. Whether enemies threaten from without or menaces arise from within, there is some indefinable voice saying, "Have confidence in the republic! America will go on!"

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